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FEDERAL STATUTES PROVIDING FOR CRIMINAL  
PROSECUTIONS OF PERSONS IN CONNECTION  
WITH ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- I. Federal Statutes Applicable to  
Employees (Including Statutes  
Providing for Suspension or  
Dismissal).
- II. Federal Statutes Applicable to  
Persons Other Than Employees  
(Excluding civil penalty statutes).

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This digest represents an effort to state in convenient form the provisions of federal criminal statutes affecting employees and others in connection with the programs of the United States Department of Agriculture. The statutes referred to in the text are given in full in the Appendix. The digest is not intended to dispense with the necessity of consulting the United States Code in any given case.

W. Conroy Smith





## I N D E X

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Federal Statutes Applicable to Employees  
(Including Statutes Providing for Suspension  
or Dismissal).

Bribery and Graft

The asking or acceptance by employees of money, gratuities, or things of value, which may influence performance of official services is unlawful and is punishable by fine, imprisonment for three years, and forfeiture of any future government employment. 1/ Also, the acceptance of fees, commissions or gifts in connection with the adjustment and cancellation of farm loans is punishable as a misdemeanor. 2/ In the examination of animals, meats, and meat products by inspectors or any other employee of the United States, the acceptance of money, gifts, or other things of value given with intent to influence a decision or when received from a person or firm engaged in interstate or foreign commerce given for any purpose whatever, is felonious. 3/ The acceptance, except as authorized, by an employee or officer of a Federal intermediate credit bank of fees or thing of value for procuring a loan, substitution of security, or the acceptance of any paper by such bank, is a misdemeanor, as is the receipt of or causing to receive any fee or consideration in connection with business of a national farm loan association, Federal land bank, or a joint-stock land bank. 3a/ Acceptance of a loan or gratuity by a farm credit examiner from any organization examined by him is a misdemeanor. 4/ Extortion or attempted extortion by an employee either under his employment or color of his employment may constitute either a felony or a misdemeanor, depending on the amount demanded. 5/ No employee of the Secretary shall receive any fee, commission, gift or other consideration in connection with any business under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act other than his salary or compensation as an employee under penalty of a felony. 6/

Claims and False Statements

The receipt by an employee or his agreement to receive a payment for services performed in relation to claims, contracts, or other related matters in which the United States is interested, is punishable as a felony and disqualifies the employee for any Federal employment. 7/ Aiding or assisting in the prosecution of a claim, except as permitted in the discharge of official duties, or receiving any gratuity or sharing in such claim in consideration of assistance is a misdemeanor. 8/ A former employee is prohibited for two years from prosecuting a claim involving any subject matter with which he was directly connected while employed under penalty of a misdemeanor. 9/ Also, it is unlawful for an employee, within two years after termination of employment, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting a claim or aid in prosecution of any claim against the United States pending in any Department. 10/

1/ 18 U.S.C. 202.

8/ 18 U.S.C. 283

2/ 18 U.S.C. 222.

9/ 18 U.S.C. 284

3/ 21 U.S.C. 90.

10/ 5 U.S.C. 99

3a/ 18 U.S.C. 220, 221

4/ 18 U.S.C. 218

5/ 18 U.S.C. 872.

6/ 7 U.S.C. 1027

7/ 18 U.S.C. 281

(The complete text of the laws cited in the footnotes is contained in the attached appendix.)

The making or presenting of any intentional false claims such as for per diem in lieu of subsistence, mileage, and other payments claimed to be due for services or travel is punishable as a felony. 11/ Related to such claims and constituting felonies is the wilful concealment of material facts or intentional making of false statements, entries, or representations in connection with accounts, records, and other official matters. 12/ The illegality of false entries and sharing in loans or other transactions is also provided for with respect to departmental activities concerned with agricultural loans. 13/ False statements in applications for such loans are offenses. 14/ Specific provisions penalizing similar sharing in contracts and false statements, or conspiring to accomplish such acts, as felonies are stated in connection with activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation under its basic corporate authority. 15/

#### Contracts with the Government

Employees may not transact business on behalf of the Government with concerns if they have a financial interest in or are officers, agents, or members of such concerns under penalty of committing a felony. 16/ Contracts between Members of Congress and the United States are void and an employee or officer entering into any contract on behalf of the United States with a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or any Resident Commissioner, excepting as provided in 18 U.S.C. 433, shall be fined not more than \$3,000. 16a/ It is a misdemeanor for a person licensed to inspect or grade grain, or employed by the Department to carry out the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, to be financially or otherwise interested in a grain elevator or warehouse or in the merchandising of grain or to be in the employment of such elevator or warehouse. 16b/ Receiving or agreeing to receive money or thing of value by an employee for giving, procuring or aiding to procure a Government contract is a felony. 17/

#### Embezzlement and Theft

The embezzlement, theft or conversion of money, records, or other valuables of the United States or the unauthorized sale or disposal of such property or receiving such property is a felony or misdemeanor. Embezzlement includes failure by an employee to render accounts for money received, lending of public funds, failure to deposit such funds as required, and conversion of money or property received from the public. 18/ The embezzlement, theft, or wilful misapplication of funds or moneys by anyone connected with the programs of Commodity Credit Corporation, or conspiring to accomplish such acts, is punishable as a felony. 19/ Embezzlement of money or property of various Federal lending, credit and insurance institutions or pledged or entrusted property is punishable as a felony or misdemeanor depending on amount or value of property embezzled. 20/ Also, conversion of property mortgaged or pledged to farm credit agencies, with intent to defraud, is punishable as a felony or misdemeanor. 21/

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<u>11/</u>	18 U.S.C. 287	<u>16a/</u>	18 U.S.C. 431, 432, 433
<u>12/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1001, 2073	<u>16b/</u>	7 U.S.C. 81, and footnote <u>66/</u>
<u>13/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1006	<u>17/</u>	18 U.S.C. 216
<u>14/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1014	<u>18/</u>	18 U.S.C. 641, 643, 648, 649, 654
<u>15/</u>	15 U.S.C. 714m	<u>19/</u>	15 U.S.C. 714m (See footnote <u>15/</u> )
<u>16/</u>	18 U.S.C. 434	<u>20/</u>	18 U.S.C. 657
		<u>21/</u>	18 U.S.C. 658



### Disclosure of Information

The wilful disclosure by an employee of official information prior to authorized publication which might influence or affect the market value of crops is felonious. 22/ Disclosure of information obtained from reports or records filed with the Department by persons or business concerns, except as authorized by law, when information relates to trade secrets, processes, confidential statistical data, financial and related matters, is a misdemeanor. 23/ Information concerned with cotton statistics, estimates, tests, and analyses may not be released under penalty of a misdemeanor unless written authority is granted by the Secretary of Agriculture. 24/ Information acquired by the Secretary from parties to any marketing agreement and handlers subject to marketing agreement orders is declared as confidential by statute and release of such information, excepting as authorized by the Secretary for the purposes of suit or administrative hearing, is prohibited. 25/ With respect to internal security of the United States, it is unlawful for any employee to divulge any information classified as affecting such security, when known to be classified, to an agent of any foreign Government or an officer or member of any Communistic organization. 26/ The unauthorized disclosure of names of borrowers of farm credit institutions by an examiner is punishable as a misdemeanor. 27/

### Speculation

Persons officially administering activities concerned with cotton option contracts and commodity benefits as provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, are prohibited, as a felony, from speculating in agricultural commodities or products to which such contracts or benefits apply, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation handling such commodities or products. 28/ Investing or speculating in sugar or liquid sugar, contracts relating thereto, or stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in sugar production by persons administering the Sugar Act of 1948, is punishable as a felony. 29/ Speculation by officials and employees of the Farm Credit Administration in agricultural commodities, products thereof, contracts relating thereto, or stock or membership interests of associations and corporations engaged in handling such commodities, is felonious. 30/ Any employee acquiring, by reason of his employment, information as to the market value of agricultural crops, which information is required to be withheld from publication, is prohibited from speculating in such product. 31/

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<u>22/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1902	<u>27/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1907
<u>23/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1905	<u>28/</u>	7 U.S.C. 610(g)
<u>24/</u>	7 U.S.C. 472	<u>29/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1157
<u>25/</u>	7 U.S.C. 608(d)(2)	<u>30/</u>	12 U.S.C. 1141j(b)
<u>26/</u>	50 U.S.C. 783(b)	<u>31/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1902 (See footnote <u>22/</u> .)

Speculation in agricultural commodities which are within laws relating to crop insurance, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation contracts relating thereto, or stock or membership interests of corporations or associations handling such commodities by any person administering such laws, is punishable as a felony. 32/

### Appropriations

Appropriated moneys may not be used to pay for personal service or activity intended to influence a member of Congress to favor or oppose any proposed legislation unless specifically authorized, excepting that official communications necessary to public business are proper. 33/ Salary in connection with official services is payable only by the United States. 34/ Knowing and wilful violation by an employee of the prohibitions against making or authorizing expenditures from or creating an obligation against an appropriation in excess of the amount available therein or future appropriations or accepting voluntary service or employing personal service in excess of that authorized by law, excepting in emergencies, or creating or making expenditures in excess of apportionment, is punishable as a felony. 35/ Use of any part of any appropriation to pay the compensation of an employee whose post of duty is in continental United States is prohibited unless such person is a citizen of the United States, is a person in the service of the United States on July 15, 1952; who being eligible for citizenship had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen prior to such date, is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or is a citizen of a country allied with the United States in current defense effort. An affidavit by such person is prima facie evidence of the citizenship status. However, if the affidavit be false, the person shall be guilty of a felony. 36/ Any person whose salary or wages are paid from appropriated funds who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States, or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government, or who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence and in any such instance also accepts employment, is guilty of a felony. 37/ It is unlawful for an employee to participate in any strike under penalty of immediate dismissal, forfeiture of Civil Service status, and ineligibility

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32/ 18 U.S.C. 1903

33/ 18 U.S.C. 1913

34/ 18 U.S.C. 1914 (But see 5 U.S.C. 67).

35/ 31 U.S.C. 665(i)

36/ Section 1402, Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, Public Law 547, 82nd Congress.

37/ Section 407, Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953, Public Law 451, 82nd Congress.

for reemployment for three years. 38/ In addition to such appropriation provision regarding overthrow of the Government, it is otherwise provided that it is unlawful for any employee whose compensation is paid from appropriated funds to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government. The violation of such law requires immediate removal from the position held by such violator and prohibits use of any other appropriated funds for such position to pay the compensation of such person. 39/

### Political Activities

There are provisions of law designed to prohibit employees subject thereto from becoming prominently identified with any partisan political action, party, or candidate. Any employee in an administrative position of the Federal Government or certain Federally financed State positions using his official authority to interfere with the nomination or election of Presidential or Congressional candidates is subject to fine and imprisonment. 40/ The use by an employee of his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof is unlawful. Furthermore, the taking of an active part in political management, or political campaigns by employees is prohibited. Violation of such prohibitions requires removal of the employee from his position unless a lesser penalty, but not less than 90 days' suspension, is imposed by direction of the Civil Service Commission. 41/ Employees of State or local agencies whose principal employment is in connection with activities financed by loans or grants from the United States are prohibited from using their official authority to interfere with an election or nomination for office or from coercing any other such employee to contribute to any party or person for political purposes or from taking an active part in political management. 42/ Any employee or person receiving Federal salary for services who solicits or receives contributions for any political purpose whatever from any other employee may be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned for three years, or both. 43/ If such solicitation or receiving of contributions is in a room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties, a like penalty may be imposed. 44/ An employee who threatens or takes action affecting the grade or compensation of any other employee on account of the giving or not giving of political contributions is subject to fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for three years. 45/ An employee giving or handing over to any other employee or to any Senator or Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner of any money or valuables for the promotion of any political object may be fined \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both. 46/

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38/ 29 U.S.C. 188

39/ 5 U.S.C. 118j

40/ 18 U.S.C. 595

41/ 5 U.S.C. 118i

42/ 5 U.S.C. 118k(a)

43/ 18 U.S.C. 602

44/ 18 U.S.C. 603

45/ 18 U.S.C. 606

46/ 18 U.S.C. 607



Other General Provisions

Any employee, whose duties require the compilation or report of statistics or information relating to the products of the soil, who knowingly compiles or issues false information as a report of the United States may be fined \$10,000 or imprisoned five years, or both. 47/ Wilfully concealing, destroying, mutilating, or carrying away public records is a felony. 48/ Requiring or permitting laborers and mechanics to work in excess of eight hours in any calendar day, except in emergency, is a misdemeanor. 49/ No employee shall donate or solicit contributions from other employees for a gift or present to those in a superior official position nor shall superiors accept such gift or present. 50/ The wilful use or authorizing the use of Government-owned or leased passenger motor vehicles or aircraft for other than official purposes subjects the offender to suspension for not less than one month and possible removal from office. 51/ Performance of services, for compensation, by an examiner of farm credit institutions for any bank or banking or loan association or persons connected therewith is a misdemeanor. 52/ County committee members appointed under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act may not make or join in making any certification respecting any application or farm in which they or their relatives have or within one year have had a pecuniary interest. 52a/ Any person, with intent to defraud, using or revealing information relative to formulas of products acquired by the Secretary incident to registration of economic poison is subject to fine and imprisonment for three years. 53/ The wilful injury or depredation of United States property is punishable as a misdemeanor or felony depending on the monetary damage to the property. 54/ Use of official envelopes to avoid payment of postage on private letters or other mail matter is punishable by fine of \$300. 55/ Concealment of and the failure to promptly report knowledge of a felony committed against the United States to a judge or other person of Federal authority is a felony. 56/ Demanding or receiving money or other valuable for not informing of a Federal violation is a misdemeanor. 56a/ Under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, it is unlawful and felonious for any employee of the United States, knowing that an organization has been registered as a Communist organization, to contribute funds or services to such an organization, or to advise any person seeking Federal employment to suppress knowledge of membership in such an organization. 57/ The neglect or refusal by an officer to make any return or report required by a statute, other than accounts, within the time prescribed by statute is a misdemeanor. 57a/ The unauthorized prediction as to cotton prices in a governmental publication is a felony. 57b/

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<u>47/</u>	18 U.S.C. 2072	<u>53/</u>	7 U.S.C. 135f(c)
<u>48/</u>	18 U.S.C. 2071	<u>54/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1361
<u>49/</u>	40 U.S.C. 321, 322	<u>55/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1719
<u>50/</u>	5 U.S.C. 113	<u>56/</u>	18 U.S.C. 4
<u>51/</u>	5 U.S.C. 78(c)	<u>56a/</u>	18 U.S.C. 873
<u>52/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1909	<u>57/</u>	50 U.S.C. 784, 794(c)
<u>52a/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1027 (See footnote 6/).	<u>57a/</u>	18 U.S.C. 2075
		<u>57b/</u>	12 U.S.C. 1141j(d)



II. Federal Statutes Applicable to Persons  
Other Than Employees (Excluding civil  
penalty statutes).

Assault of Employees and Others  
Performing Official Services.

Assault of, or interference with, a person employed in duties under the United States Cotton Standards Act or under the United States Grain Standards Act is a misdemeanor. 58/ Also, it is a misdemeanor to forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with any inspector, sampler, weigher, or other person employed, designated, or licensed by the Secretary in the execution of duties under the Tobacco Inspection Act. 59/ Assaulting, resisting, impeding, or killing employees designated to enforce game and wildlife laws and employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry is a felony. 60/ Further identified as felonies are acts of conspiring to prevent an officer from the discharge of duties or molesting or injuring such an officer in the performance of official services 61/; threatening, intimidating, impeding, or injuring a witness or his property in any departmental proceeding 62/; conspiracy, robbery, or extortion, or physical violence to any person which affects interstate commerce 63/; and the assault of any person having custody of money or property of the United States. 64/

Bribes to Licensees and Employees

The acceptance by any person licensed to classify cotton of money or other consideration for improper performance of duty or influencing or attempting to influence the improper performance of duty by a licensee under the United States Cotton Standards Act is a misdemeanor. 65/ The same offense is prescribed in connection with licensed inspectors under the United States Grain Standards Act. 66/ Under the Tobacco Inspection Act, it is prohibited as a misdemeanor for any person employed, designated, or licensed by the Secretary to accept money or other consideration for any neglect or improper performance of duty as an inspector, sampler or weigher, or for any person to attempt improperly to influence such an official in his duties. 67/ The gift of, or offer to give, any valuable to an employee engaged in duties incident to examination of animals, meat and meat products with intent to influence him is felonious. 68/ In addition to such specific statutes relating to departmental activities, there is a general statute providing that the promise, offer, or gift of anything of value to any officer or employee or person acting for or in behalf of the United States in any official function with intent to cause improper performance of lawful duty is a felony. 69/ The giving of money or

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58/	7 U.S.C. 60, 86	64/	18 U.S.C. 2114
59/	7 U.S.C. 5111(e), 511k	65/	7 U.S.C. 60 (See Footnote 58/)
60/	18 U.S.C. 111, 1114	66/	7 U.S.C. 85
61/	18 U.S.C. 372	67/	7 U.S.C. 5111(d), 511k. (See footnote 59/)
62/	18 U.S.C. 1505	68/	21 U.S.C. 90 (See footnote 3/) also)
63/	18 U.S.C. 1951	69/	18 U.S.C. 201

other bribe to any person authorized by law to hear or determine any proceeding with intent to influence his decision is punishable as a felony. 70/ Receipt of, or an agreement to receive, a bribe by a witness to influence his testimony in any judicial or hearing proceeding authorized by law is a felony. 70a/ Also, promise of employment or other benefit, made possible under any Federal law, to any person for political activity 70b/, or offers of money to procure appointive public office 71/, or contracts 72/, and the making of loans or gratuities to farm credit examiners 73/, are matters prohibited as misdemeanors or felonies.

### Certificates of Classification, Inspection and Grade

The improper classification of cotton by a licensee or the falsification or forgery of a certificate of classification for cotton is a misdemeanor. 74/ The knowing improper grading of, or inspecting grain, or giving false certificate of grade by any licensed inspector constitutes a misdemeanor. 75/ The knowing improper inspecting, sampling, weighing of tobacco or false certification is a misdemeanor. 75a/ Also; identified as misdemeanors are the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, defacement, or destruction of certificates and other documents issued in connection with inspection of nursery stock, plants and plant products 76/, agricultural products stored at licensed warehouses 77/, inspection of produce received in interstate commerce and perishable agricultural products 78/, tobacco grading and inspection 79/, and process or renovated butter. 80/ In addition, and punished as a felony is the forging, counterfeiting, simulating, detaching, altering, defacing, or destroying of marks, stamps, tags, labels, other identification devices and certificates issued with respect to inspection of animals, meat or meat food products. 81/

### Conversion, Theft, Embezzlement, and Depredation

The conversion by any person or use for purposes of obtaining a loan or removal from a licensed warehouse of any agricultural commodity stored or to be stored pursuant to the United States Warehouse Act is punishable by fine of \$10,000 or more, and imprisonment of 10 years. 82/ Surrender of any basic agricultural commodity by a person operating a public warehouse for the storage of such commodity without obtaining the warehouse receipt for the storage is punishable as a felony. 83/ The theft or conversion of any property owned, mortgaged, or pledged to Commodity Credit Corporation, or conspiring to do such acts, is a felony under the Corporate Charter Act. 84/ Furthermore, the conversion of property mortgaged or pledged to farm credit agencies is either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on the value of the property involved. 85/ In

<u>70/</u>	18 U.S.C. 206	<u>77/</u>	7 U.S.C. 270
<u>70a/</u>	18 U.S.C. 210	<u>78/</u>	7 U.S.C. 499n(b)
<u>70b/</u>	18 U.S.C. 600	<u>79/</u>	7 U.S.C. 511i(b) (c) (g)(h)(i), 511k
<u>71/</u>	18 U.S.C. 214, 215	<u>80/</u>	26 U.S.C. 2326
<u>72/</u>	18 U.S.C. 216 (See footnote <u>17/</u> )	<u>81/</u>	21 U.S.C. 79, 88
<u>73/</u>	18 U.S.C. 217	<u>82/</u>	7 U.S.C. 270 (See footnote <u>77/</u> )
<u>74/</u>	7 U.S.C. 60 (See footnote <u>58/</u> )	<u>83/</u>	7 U.S.C. 608f
<u>75/</u>	7 U.S.C. 85 (See footnote <u>66/</u> )	<u>84/</u>	15 U.S.C. 714m (See footnote <u>15/</u> )
<u>75a/</u>	7 U.S.C. 511i(d) (See footnote <u>67/</u> )	<u>85/</u>	18 U.S.C. 658 (See footnote <u>21/</u> )
<u>76/</u>	7 U.S.C. 163		

general, the embezzlement, theft, or knowing conversion to private use of anything of value of the United States, or property being made for the United States, or receiving such embezzled, stolen, or converted property is punishable as a felony or misdemeanor. 86/ Robbing another of any personal property belonging to the United States is an offense punishable by imprisonment for 15 years 87/, except that, as a first offense, 10 years' imprisonment is provided for robbing a person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any property of the United States. 88/ Wilfully injuring or committing any depredation against United States property constitutes a felony or misdemeanor 89/, and with respect to public lands of the United States or lands acquired for public use, it is a misdemeanor to cut, destroy, or remove timber therefrom without authority 90/, or to box trees on such lands for turpentine or acquire such turpentine or product thereof with knowledge that unlawfully obtained 91/, or to leave unextinguished fires in or near any forest or timber on such lands. 92/ The wilful setting on fire of any timber or other inflammable material on the public lands is a felony. 93/ Also, trespass on reserved public lands by livestock 94/, or the unauthorized entry upon closed national-forest land 95/ are acts constituting misdemeanors.

#### Fraud Against the Government

The making of false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims against the United States 96/, conspiring to defraud the United States with respect to such claims 97/, conspiring to commit any offense against, or to defraud the United States for any purpose 98/, falsification of bids, contracts, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States 99/, falsification or concealment of material facts or fraudulent statements or representations in connection with any matter under the jurisdiction or agency of the United States 100/, and fraudulent demands against the United States under false powers of attorney 101/, are criminal offenses and punishable as either felonies or misdemeanors depending, in general, on the amounts of money involved in the particular claim or demand.

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<u>86/</u>	18 U.S.C. 641 (See footnote <u>18/</u> )
<u>87/</u>	18 U.S.C. 2112
<u>88/</u>	18 U.S.C. 2114 (See footnote <u>64/</u> )
<u>89/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1361 (See footnote <u>54/</u> )
<u>90/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1852, 1853
<u>91/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1854
<u>92/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1856
<u>93/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1855
<u>94/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1857
<u>95/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1863
<u>96/</u>	18 U.S.C. 287 (See footnote <u>11/</u> )
<u>97/</u>	18 U.S.C. 286
<u>98/</u>	18 U.S.C. 371
<u>99/</u>	18 U.S.C. 494
<u>100/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1001 (See footnote <u>12/</u> )
<u>101/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1003



Loans and Agricultural Credit

False representations for the purpose of obtaining land bank commissioner loans 102/, or false statements and appraisals incident to the sale of any mortgage to a Federal land bank 103/, and false representations concerning farm loan bonds and credit bank debentures 104/, are offenses punishable as misdemeanors. Punishable as felonies are false entries to defraud or deceive or unauthorized making or assigning of obligations or with intent to defraud participation or sharing in loans and transactions of Federal credit agencies by persons connected with such agencies. (See footnote 13/). In Commodity Credit Corporation operations, it is a felony to knowingly make false statements or wilfully overvalue any security for the purpose of influencing any action of the Corporation or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value. 105/ False statements or reports or wilful overvaluation of security for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of farm credit facilities and other Federal farm loan organizations upon any application, agreement, commitment, or loan, or matters related to such credit activities are felonious and punishable by fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years. 106/ The making of any false statement for the purpose of influencing any action in connection with the compromise, adjustment, or cancellation of any farm indebtedness is a misdemeanor. 107/

Regulatory Orders, Rules,  
Regulations and Standards

Violation by any board of trade or officers or employees thereof of desist orders issued under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act is a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for one year. 108/ Violation of orders or regulations of the Secretary restricting importation of or imposing quarantine restrictions in the movement or transportation of nursery stock, plants, and plant products is a misdemeanor. 109/ Failure of a packer or his employees to obey any order of the Secretary duly promulgated under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and sustained by judicial action is felonious and punishable by fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for five years. 110/ Violation of schedule of rates as posted and as approved or ordered by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act in connection with stockyard services for livestock and licensed dealers in live poultry is a misdemeanor. 111/ Upon designation by the Secretary of cities

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<u>102/</u>	12 U.S.C. 1019
<u>103/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1011
<u>104/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1013
<u>105/</u>	15 U.S.C. 714m(a) (See footnote <u>15/</u> )
<u>106</u>	18 U.S.C. 1014 (See footnote <u>14/</u> )
<u>107/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1026
<u>108/</u>	7 U.S.C. 13a
<u>109/</u>	7 U.S.C. 163 (See footnote <u>76/</u> )
<u>110/</u>	7 U.S.C. 195
<u>111/</u>	7 U.S.C. 207(h), 218c

and markets where unfair practices exist in the handling of live poultry and poultry products, unlicensed persons are prohibited, under penalty of a misdemeanor, from engaging in such commerce. 112/ Any handler subject to an order regulating the handling of any agricultural commodity or product as issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, who violates any provision of such an order may be fined \$500 for each violation, and each day of violation is a separate violation. 113/ The same penalty is prescribed in connection with violation of orders regulating handlers of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus. 114/ Under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, it is provided that any person knowingly violating any order or regulation of the Secretary issued under such Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each violation. 115/ Violation of rules or regulations governing the use and occupation of national forest lands and the sale of products therefrom 116/, or the preservation of the forests thereof or the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, regarding establishment and use of national forests. is a misdemeanor. 117/ It is a misdemeanor to violate rules and regulations relative to protection of watersheds 118/ or game sanctuaries and refuges in Ouachita National Forest 119/ and to trespass on closed national-forest land. 120/ A similar penalty is specified for knowing violation of orders or regulations of the Secretary to prevent the introduction or dissemination of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of animals and live poultry, or exportation and transportation of animals infected or exposed to such diseases and movement of animals from quarantined areas. 121/

#### Required Reports and Information

Specified as misdemeanors and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, is violation of the requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to reporting contracts for the purchase or sale of commodities on the contract market; keeping of books and records reflecting transactions in commodities, and communicating false information. 122/ Also identified as misdemeanors is the refusal or failure to furnish information or furnishing of false information by warehousement and others relating to the grades and staple length of stored cotton 123/, the quantity of leaf tobacco on hand 124/, the quantity of peanuts picked or threshed or peanuts or peanut oil handled 125/, sugar or liquid sugar manufactured, marketed, transported or used industrially 126/, operations in tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, and rice for farm marketing quota purposes 127/, and exportation or importation of wheat or wheat flour. 128/

<u>112/</u>	7 U.S.C. 218a	<u>121/</u>	21 U.S.C. 117, 122, 127
<u>113/</u>	7 U.S.C. 608c(14)	<u>122/</u>	7 U.S.C. 13
<u>114/</u>	7 U.S.C. 855	<u>123/</u>	7 U.S.C. 473
<u>115/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1153	<u>124/</u>	7 U.S.C. 503
<u>116/</u>	16 U.S.C. 471(b), and <u>117/</u>	<u>125/</u>	7 U.S.C. 953
<u>117/</u>	16 U.S.C. 551	<u>126/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1156
<u>118/</u>	16 U.S.C. 552d	<u>127/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1373
<u>119/</u>	16 U.S.C. 693, 693a	<u>128/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1642 (b) (c)
<u>120/</u>	18 U.S.C. 1363 (See footnote <u>95/</u> )		

Failure of packers or live poultry dealers or handlers, stockyard owners, market agencies, and dealers to keep accounts and records of business as prescribed by the Secretary is felonious. 128a/ The willful failure or refusal of cotton dealers to answer questions or produce papers relating to bona fide spot markets or the giving of false information is a misdemeanor. 128b/

### Transportation, Including Export and Import Activities

Transportation, shipment, mailing or other movement, contrary to specific statutory provisions or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, is prohibited as a misdemeanor in instances of uninspected nursery stock or nursery stock, plants or plant products under quarantine 129/, honeybees 130/, mollusks 131/, tobacco seeds or live tobacco plants 132/, uninspected and uncertified apples and pears 133/, agricultural and vegetable seeds not conforming to the requirements for transportation of such seed under the Federal Seed Act 134/, climax baskets not conforming to standards for such baskets 135/, hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets not conforming to standards 136/, meat or meat food products unfit for human consumption 137/, diseased livestock and live poultry 138/, unlicensed or uninspected virus, serum, toxin or analagous product for animal treatment 139/, and process or renovated butter. 139a/ Transportation contrary to law or regulation is punishable as a felony in connection with mailing or movement by a transportation company of parcels containing live insect pests or eggs or larvae of such pests 140/, uninspected and uncertified meat and meat food products 141/, and imported diseased, or infected cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine. 142/

### Other Criminal Offenses

Use of nonofficial standards for cotton as promulgated under the United States Cotton Standards Act or use of counterfeit or condemned standards or misrepresentation as to compliance with official standards are offenses punishable as misdemeanors. 143/ Also prohibited as offenses under penalty of a misdemeanor is the sale and shipment of grain not complying with the official standards for grain established under the United States Grain Standards Act or misrepresented as to grade 144/, and sale in commerce of naval stores without reference to or in misrepresentation of the official standards for naval stores adopted pursuant to the Naval Stores Act, or false or deceitful practices in the use of such standards. 145/

<u>128a/</u>	7 U.S.C. 221	<u>138/</u>	21 U.S.C. 117, 122, 127 (See <u>121/</u> )
<u>128b/</u>	26 U.S.C. 1927(b), 1929(c)	<u>139/</u>	21 U.S.C. 158
<u>129/</u>	7 U.S.C. 163 (See footnote <u>76/</u> )	<u>139a/</u>	26 U.S.C. 2326 (See footnote <u>80/</u> )
<u>130/</u>	7 U.S.C. 281, 282	<u>140/</u>	7 U.S.C. 142, 144
<u>131/</u>	7 U.S.C. 441	<u>141/</u>	21 U.S.C. 88 (See footnote <u>81/</u> )
<u>132/</u>	7 U.S.C. 516, 517	<u>142/</u>	21 U.S.C. 104
<u>133/</u>	7 U.S.C. 586	<u>143/</u>	7 U.S.C. 60 (See footnote <u>58/</u> )
<u>134/</u>	7 U.S.C. 1571, 1596	<u>144/</u>	7 U.S.C. 85 (See footnote <u>66/</u> )
<u>135/</u>	15 U.S.C. 253	<u>145/</u>	7 U.S.C. 95, 96
<u>136/</u>	15 U.S.C. 257d		
<u>137/</u>	21 U.S.C. 91c		



Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, it is prohibited as a misdemeanor to sell, ship, or deliver in interstate commerce, any economic poison not registered with the Secretary of Agriculture, or any such poison which is misrepresented, misbranded, illegibly labeled, not marked as poisonous to man, or adulterated. Furthermore, it is unlawful to destroy, deface, or alter any label for an economic poison, add to or remove any substance to such poison, deny access to records relating to such poison, falsely warrant or guarantee the product and without authority to use or reveal information required under the act relative to products. 146/ The shipment, delivering for shipment, or receiving from shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in a misbranded parcel or package suitable for household use or the alteration or destruction of a label required under the Federal Caustic Poison Act is a misdemeanor. 147/ Under the Federal Seed Act, in addition to the prohibition against transportation of certain seeds (see footnote 134/), it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale seed not conforming to import purposes or staining requirements and to alter or destroy any approved seed label under penalty of a misdemeanor. 148/

The Tobacco Inspection Act makes it unlawful for any person to use the words "United States", "Government", or "Federal" in connection with tobacco grades other than United States grades or for any person falsely to represent that he is authorized by the Secretary to inspect, sample, or weigh tobacco. 149/ The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, aside from specifying other offenses previously referred to herein, provides that the private use of the words "Commodity Credit Corporation" or any combination thereof for business purposes is a misdemeanor. 150/ Similarly, the private use of names of Federal banking agencies or agricultural or other credit agencies or misrepresentation as such an agency is prohibited as a misdemeanor. 151/ The unauthorized display or use of the 4-H Club emblem or colorable imitations of such emblem is punishable by fine of \$250 and imprisonment for six months. 152/ Unauthorized manufacture, sale, or possession of official Federal badges, identification cards or other insignia or imitations thereof is subject to the same punishment. 153/ False representation as a member, agent, or representative of the 4-H Clubs is a misdemeanor 154/, and false representation as an employee of the United States and acting as such or the demand of money or other thing of value by such an impersonator, is felonious. 155/

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146/ 7 U.S.C. 135a, 135f

147/ 15 U.S.C. 403, 406, 407

148/ 7 U.S.C. 1586, 1594, 1596

149/ 7 U.S.C. 511i(a)(f)

150/ 15 U.S.C. 714m(f)

151/ 18 U.S.C. 709

152/ 18 U.S.C. 707

153/ 18 U.S.C. 701

154/ 18 U.S.C. 916

155/ 18 U.S.C. 912

Dumping of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants or falsification, with intent to defraud, of information concerning such produce is prohibited as a misdemeanor. 156/ The sale, marketing, purchase, or transportation of any cigar-filler tobacco in Puerto Rico during a period of regulation of such tobacco is prohibited as a misdemeanor unless a marketing certificate for such tobacco has been issued by the Secretary. 157/ In the establishment of peanut marketing quotas and penalties, it is provided that any person who acquires excess peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any other purpose shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 158/ Supplementing the salary of an employee by private contributors for official Government services is a misdemeanor. 159/ Whoever, without proper authority, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses the character "Smokey Bear", or any facsimile thereof, or the name "Smokey Bear" as a trade name or in such manner as suggests the character "Smokey Bear" may be fined \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. 160/ It is a felony for any member of an organization which he knows is registered or required to be registered as a Communist organization (a) in seeking or holding employment under the United States or any defense facilities to fail to disclose such membership; (b) to hold non-elective office or employment under the United States; or (c) if the organization is a Communist-action organization, to be employed in any defense facility. 161/ It is a misdemeanor for a person not properly licensed to certify that grain for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is one of the grades of the official grain grade standards of the United States. 162/ Violations of the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to dealings in commodity futures are punishable as misdemeanors. 163/ The disclosure by any cooperative or clearing-house association, or stabilization corporation or commodity committee in violation of regulations of the Farm Credit Administration of information given in confidence by the Administration is a felony. 164/

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156/ 7 U.S.C. 491

157/ 7 U.S.C. 515h(g), 517

158/ 7 U.S.C. 1359g

159/ 18 U.S.C. 1914 (See footnote 34/)

160/ 18 U.S.C. 711 (Pub. L. 359, 82nd Cong).

161/ 50 U.S.C. 784, 794(c) (See footnote 57/)

162/ 7 U.S.C. 85 (See footnote 66/)

163/ 7 U.S.C. 13 (See footnote 122/)

164/ 12 U.S.C. 1141j(c)



## APPENDIX

- 1/ 18 U.S.C. 202. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of, or person acting for or on behalf of the United States, in any official capacity, under or by virtue of the authority of any department or agency thereof, or an officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or of both Houses thereof, asks, accepts, or receives any money, or any check, order, contract, promise, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with intent to have his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, influenced thereby, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of such money or value of such thing or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office or place and be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States."
- 2/ 18 U.S.C. 222. Whoever, being an officer or employee of, or person acting for the United States or any agency thereof, accepts any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration in connection with the compromise, adjustment, or cancellation of any farm indebtedness as provided by sections 1150, 1150a, and 1150b of Title 12, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."
- 3/ 21 U.S.C. 90. "\* \* \* any inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or other officer or employee of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by said sections /examination of animals, meat, and meat products/ who shall accept any money, gift, or other thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation, or officers, agents, or employees thereof, given with intent to influence his official action, or who shall receive or accept from any person, firm, or corporation, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce any gift, money, or other thing of value, given with any purpose or intent whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall, upon conviction thereof, be summarily discharged from office and shall be punished by a fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years."

3a/ 18 U.S.C. 220, 221. Sec. 220. "Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of any bank, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, of a Federal intermediate credit bank, or of a National Agricultural Credit Corporation, except as provided by law, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation, for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation, from any such bank or corporation, any loan or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such bank or corporation, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both."

Sec. 221. "Whoever, being an officer, director, attorney, or employee of a national farm loan association, a Federal land bank, or a joint-stock land bank, organized or acting under authority of any law of the United States, is a beneficiary of or receives, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of such association or bank, other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to such officer, director, or employee thereof, and a reasonable fee paid by such association or bank to such officer, director, attorney, or employee for services rendered, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Whoever causes or procures any Federal land bank, joint-stock land bank or national farm loan association, organized under any Act of Congress, to charge or receive any fee, commission, bonus, gift, or other consideration not specifically authorized, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

- 4/ 18 U.S.C. 218. "Whoever, being an examiner or assistant examiner of member banks of the Federal Reserve System or banks the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or a farm credit examiner or examiner of National Agricultural Credit Corporations, accepts a loan or gratuity from any bank, corporation, association or organization examined by him or from any person connected therewith, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall be disqualified from holding office as such examiner."
- 5/ 18 U.S.C. 872. "Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."
- 6/ 7 U.S.C. 1027. "No officer, attorney, or other employee of the Secretary shall, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under sections 1001-1005d, 1007, and 1008-1029 of this title /Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act/ other than such salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as such officer, attorney, or employee. No member of a county committee established under section 1016 of this title shall knowingly make or join in making any certification prohibited by section 1002 (c) of this title. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."
- 7/ 18 U.S.C. 281. "Whoever, being a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, or the head of a department, or other officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, directly or indirectly receives or agrees to receive, any compensation for any services rendered or to be rendered, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, agency, court martial, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States."



"Retired officers of the armed forces of the United States, while not on active duty, shall not by reason of their status as such be subject to the provisions of this section. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow any retired officer to represent any person in the sale of anything to the Government through the department in whose service he holds a retired status.

"This section shall not apply to any person because of his membership in the National Guard of the District of Columbia nor to any person specially excepted by Act of Congress."

- 8/ 18 U.S.C. 283. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or of the Senate or House of Representatives, acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or aids or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim otherwise than in the proper discharge of his official duties, or receives any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any such claim in consideration of assistance in the prosecution of such claim, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"Retired officers of the armed forces of the United States, while not on active duty, shall not by reason of their status as such be subject to the provisions of this section. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow any such retired officer within two years next after his retirement to act as agent or attorney for prosecuting or assisting in the prosecution of any claim against the United States involving the department in whose service he holds a retired status, or to allow any such retired officer to act as agent or attorney for prosecuting or assisting in the prosecution of any claim against the United States involving any subject matter with which he was directly connected while he was in an active-duty status.

"This section shall not apply to any person because of his membership in the National Guard of the District of Columbia nor to any person specially excepted by enactment of Congress."

- 9/ 18 U.S.C. 284. "Whoever, having been employed in any agency of the United States, including commissioned officers assigned to duty in such agency, within two years after the time when such employment or service has ceased, prosecutes or acts as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting, any claims against the United States involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed or performed duty, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

10/ 5 U.S.C. 99. "It shall not be lawful for any person appointed as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee."

11/ 18 U.S.C. 287. "Whoever makes or presents to any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or to any department or agency thereof, any claim upon or against the United States, or any department or agency thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

12/ 18 U.S.C. 1001, 2073. Sec. 1001. "Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Sec. 2073. "Whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other employee of the United States or any of its agencies, charged with the duty of keeping accounts or records of any kind, with intent to deceive, mislead, injure, or defraud, makes in any such account or record any false or fictitious entry or record of any matter relating to or connected with his duties; or

"Whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other employee of the United States or any of its agencies, charged with the duty of receiving, holding, or paying over moneys or securities to, for, or on behalf of the United States, or of receiving or holding in trust for any person any moneys or securities, with like intent, makes a false report of such moneys or securities---

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

- 13/ 18 U.S.C. 1006. "Whoever, being an officer, agent or employee of or connected in any capacity with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Farmers' Home Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Farmers' Home Administration, or any land bank, intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives or any lending, mortgage, insurance, credit or savings and loan corporation or association authorized or acting under the laws of the United States, with intent to defraud any such institution or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, examiner or agent of any such institution or of department or agency of the United States, makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of or to any such institution, or without being duly authorized, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, or issues, puts forth or assigns any note, debenture, bond or other obligation, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or with intent to defraud the United States or any agency thereof, or any corporation, institution, or association referred to in this section, participates or shares in or receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property, or benefits through any transaction, loan, commission, contract, or any other act of any such corporation, institution, or association, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."
- 14/ 18 U.S.C. 1014. "Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or report, or willfully overvalues any land, property or security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Farmers' Home Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Farmers' Home Administration, any Federal intermediate credit bank or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or any division officer, or employee thereof, or of any corporation organized under sections 1131-1134m of Title 12, or in which a Production Credit Corporation holds stock, or of any regional agricultural credit corporation established pursuant to law, or of of the National Agricultural Credit Corporation, a Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a Federal Savings and Loan Association, a Federal land bank, a joint-stock land bank, a National farm loan association, or of a Federal Reserve bank, upon any application, advance, discount, purchase, purchase agreement, repurchase agreement, commitment, or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same, by renewal, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."



15/ 15 U.S.C. 714m. "(a) Whoever makes any statement knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Corporation, or for the purpose of obtaining for himself or another, money, property, or anything of value, under sections 714-714o of this title, or under any other Act applicable to the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment by not more than five years, or both.

"(b) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Corporation, or any of its programs, (i) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any money, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to the Corporation or pledged or otherwise entrusted to it; or (ii) with intent to defraud the Corporation, or any other body, politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner of the Corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of, or to, the Corporation, or draws any order, or issues, puts forth or assigns any note or other obligation or draft, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof; or (iii) with intent to defraud the Corporation, participates or shares in, or receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property, or benefits through any transaction, loan, commission, contract, or any other act of the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever shall willfully steal, conceal, remove, dispose of, or convert to his own use or to that of another any property owned or held by, or mortgaged or pledged to, the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(d) Whoever conspires with another to accomplish any of the acts made unlawful by the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for doing such unlawful acts.

"e) All the general penal statutes relating to crimes and offenses against the United States shall apply with respect to the Corporation, its property, money, contracts and agreements, employees, and operations: Provided, That such general penal statutes shall not apply to the extent that they relate to crimes and offenses punishable under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section: Provided further, That sections 431 and 432 of Title 18 shall not apply to contracts or agreements of a kind which the Corporation may enter into with farmers participating in a program of the Corporation."

16/ 18 U.S.C. 434. "Whoever, being an officer, agent or member of, or directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of any corporation, joint stock company, or association, or of any firm or partnership, or other business entity, is employed or acts as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such business entity, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

16a/ 18 U.S.C. 431, 432, 433. "Whoever, being a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertakes, executes, holds, or enjoys, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, made or entered into in behalf of the United States or any agency thereof, by any officer or person authorized to make contracts on its behalf, shall be fined not more than \$3,000.

All contracts or agreements made in violation of this section shall be void; and whenever any sum of money is advanced by the United States or any agency thereof, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, it shall forthwith be repaid; and in case of failure or refusal to repay the same when demanded by the proper officer of the department or agency under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, suit shall at once be brought against the person so failing or refusing and his sureties for the recovery of the money so advanced."

Sec. 432. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States, on behalf of the United States or any agency thereof, directly or indirectly makes or enters into any contract, bargain, or agreement, with any Member of or Delegate to Congress, or any Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, shall be fined not more than \$3,000."

Sec. 433. "Sections 431 and 432 of this title shall not extend to any contract or agreement made or entered into, or accepted by any incorporated company for the general benefit of such corporation; nor to the purchase or sale of bills of exchange or other property where the same are ready for delivery and payment therefor is made at the time of making or entering into the contract or agreement. Nor shall the provisions of such sections apply to advances, loans, discounts, purchase or repurchase agreement, extensions, or renewals thereof, or acceptances, releases or substitutions of security therefor or other contracts or agreements made or entered into under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, or the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or to crop insurance agreements or contracts or agreements of a kind which the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into with farmers.

Any exemption permitted by this section shall be made a matter of public record."

16b/ 7 U.S.C. 81. "No person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect or grade grain or employed by him in carrying out any of the provisions of this chapter shall, during the term of such license or employment, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse."



17/ 18 U.S.C. 216. "Whoever, being a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, or being an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive, any money or thing of value, for giving, procuring or aiding to procure to or for any person, any contract from the United States or from any officer, department or agency thereof; or

"Whoever, directly or indirectly, offers, gives, or agrees to give any money or thing of value for procuring or aiding to procure, any such contract--

"Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States.

"The President may declare void any such contract or agreement."

18/ 18 U.S.C. 641, 643, 648, 649, 654. Sec. 641. "Whoever embezzles, steals, purloins, or knowingly converts to his use or the use of another, or without authority, sells, conveys or disposes of any record, voucher, money, or thing of value of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any department or agency thereof; or

"Whoever receives, conceals, or retains the same with intent to convert it to his use or gain, knowing it to have been embezzled, stolen, purloined or converted--

"Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the value of such property does not exceed the sum of \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"The word 'value' means, face, par, or market value, or cost price, either wholesale or retail, whichever is greater."

Sec. 643. "Whoever, being an officer, employee or agent of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, fails to render his accounts for the same as provided by law is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the amount embezzled does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Sec. 648. "Whoever being an officer or other person charged by any Act of Congress with the safe-keeping of the public moneys, loans, uses, or converts to his own use, or deposits in any bank or exchanges for other funds, except as specially allowed by law, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, is guilty of embezzlement of the money so loaned, used, converted, deposited, or exchanged, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money so embezzled or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the amount embezzled does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Sec. 649. "(a) Whoever, having money of the United States in his possession or under his control, fails to deposit it with the Treasurer or some public depository of the United States, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury or the head of any other proper department or agency or by the General Accounting Office, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money embezzled or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the amount embezzled is \$100 or less, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Sec. 654. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, embezzles or wrongfully converts to his own use the money or property of another which comes into his possession or under his control in the execution of such office or employment, or under color or claim of authority as such officer or employee, shall be fined not more than the value of the money and property thus embezzled or converted, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the sum embezzled is \$100 or less, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

19/    15 U.S.C. 714m.    See footnote 15/.

20/    18 U.S.C. 657.    "Whoever, being an officer, agent or employee of or connected in any capacity with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Farmers' Home Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Farmers' Home Administration, or any land bank, intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives or any lending, mortgage, insurance, credit or savings and loan corporation or association authorized or acting under the laws of the United States, and

whoever, being a receiver of any such institution, or agent or employee of the receiver, embezzles, abstracts, purloins or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, credits, securities or other things of value belonging to such institution, or pledged or otherwise intrusted to its care, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; but if the amount or value embezzled, abstracted, purloined or misapplied does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

21/ 18 U.S.C. 658. "Whoever, with intent to defraud, knowingly conceals, removes, disposes of, or converts to his own use or to that of another, any property mortgaged or pledged to, or held by, the Farm Credit Administration, any Federal intermediate credit bank, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Crop Insurance, Farmers' Home Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture acting through the Farmers' Home Administration, any production credit association organized under sections 1131-1134m of Title 12, or in which a Production Credit Corporation holds stock, any regional agricultural credit corporation, or any bank for cooperatives, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; but if the value of such property does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

22/ 18 U.S.C. 1902. "Whoever, being an officer, employee or person acting for or on behalf of the United States or any department or agency thereof, and having by virtue of his office, employment or position, become possessed of information which might influence or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, which information is by law or by the rules of such department or agency required to be withheld from publication until a fixed time, willfully imparts, directly or indirectly, such information, or any part thereof, to any person not entitled under the law or the rules of the department or agency to receive the same; or, before such information is made public through regular official channels, directly or indirectly speculates in any such product by buying or selling the same in any quantity, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

"No person shall be deemed guilty of a violation of any such rules, unless prior to such alleged violation he shall have had actual knowledge thereof."



23/ 18 U.S.C. 1905. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, publishes, divulges, discloses or makes known in any manner or to any extent not authorized by law any information coming to him in the course of his employment of official duties or by reason of any examination or investigation made by, or return, report or record made to or filed with, such department or agency or officer or employee thereof, which information concerns or relates to the trade secrets, processes, operations, style of work, or apparatus, or to the identity, confidential statistical data, amount or source of any income, profits, losses, or expenditures of any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or association; or permits any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstracts or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and shall be removed from office or employment."

24/ 7 U.S.C. 472. "The information furnished by any individual establishment under the provisions of this chapter [Cotton Statistics and Estimates] shall be considered as strictly confidential and shall be used only for the statistical purpose for which it is supplied. Any employee of the Department of Agriculture who, without the written authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall publish or communicate any information given into his possession by reason of his employment under the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for a period of not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court."

25/ 7 U.S.C. 608(d)(2). "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 607 of this title, [Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended] all information furnished to or acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential by all officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture and only such information so furnished or acquired as the Secretary deems relevant shall be disclosed by them, and then only in a suit or administrative hearing brought at the direction, or upon the request, of the Secretary of Agriculture, or to which he or any officer

of the United States is a party, and involving the marketing agreement or order with reference to which the information so to be disclosed was furnished or acquired. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit (A) the issuance of general statements based upon the reports of a number of parties to a marketing agreement or of handlers subject to an order, which statements do not identify the information furnished by any person, or (B) the publication by direction of the Secretary, of the name of any person violating any marketing agreement or any order, together with a statement of the particular provisions of the marketing agreement or order violated by such person. Any such officer or employee violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both, and shall be removed from office."

26/ 50 U.S.C. 783(b). "It shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or of any corporation the stock of which is owned in whole or in major part by the United States or any department or agency thereof, to communicate in any manner or by any means, to any other person whom such officer or employee knows or has reason to believe to be an agent or representative of any foreign government or an officer or member of any Communist organization as defined in paragraph (5) of section 782 of this title, any information of a kind which shall have been classified by the President (or by the head of any such department, agency, or corporation with the approval of the President) as affecting the security of the United States, knowing or having reason to know that such information has been so classified, unless such officer or employee shall have been specifically authorized by the President, or by the head of the department, agency, or corporation by which this officer or employee is employed, to make such disclosure of such information.

"\* \* \*

"Any person who violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and such imprisonment, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to hold any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

- 27/ 18 U.S.C.1907. "Whoever, being a farm credit examiner or any examiner, public or private, discloses the names of borrowers of any national farm loan association, Federal land bank, or joint-stock land bank, or any organization examined by him under the provisions of law relating to Federal intermediate credit banks, to other than the proper officers of such institution or organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Land Bank Commissioner or from the board of directors of such institution or organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or either House duly authorized, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and shall be disqualified from holding office as a farm credit examiner."
- 28/ 7 U.S.C. 610(g). "No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of sections 601-608, 608a, 608b, 608d, -612, 613, 614-619, 620, 623, 624 of this title, [/ Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended ] speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, to which said sections apply, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subsection shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."
- 29/ 7 U.S.C. 1157. "No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of this chapter, [/ Sugar Act of 1948 ] invest or speculate in sugar or liquid sugar, contracts relating thereto, or the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in the production or manufacturing of sugar or liquid sugar. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."
- 30/ 12 U.S.C. 1141j(b). "It shall be unlawful for the governor, or any officer or employee of the Farm Credit Administration to speculate directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."



31/ 18 U.S.C. 1902. See footnote 22/.

32/ 18 U.S.C. 1903. "Whoever, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of any Act of Congress relating to crop insurance or to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation speculates in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, to which such enactments apply, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

33/ 18 U.S.C. 1913. "No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business."

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, violates or attempts to violate this section, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, shall be removed from office or employment."

34/ 18 U.S.C. 1914. "Whoever, being a Government official or employee, receives any salary in connection with his services as such an official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any State, county, or municipality; or

"Whoever, whether a person, association, or corporation, makes any contribution to, or in any way supplements the salary of, any Government official or employee for the services performed by him for the Government of the United States--

"Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

35/ 31 U.S.C. 665(i). "(1) In addition to any penalty or liability under other law, any officer or employee of the United States who shall violate subsection (a) /Expenditures or contract obligations in excess of funds prohibited/, (b) /Voluntary service forbidden./, or (h) /Expenditures in excess of apportionment prohibited;/ or this section shall be subjected to appropriate administrative discipline, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay or removal from office; and any officer or employee of the United States who shall knowingly and willfully violate subsection (a), (b), or (h) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both."

36/ Section 1402, Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, Public Law 547, 82nd Congress. "Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States; Provided, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: Provided further, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort."



37/ Section 407, Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953, Public Law 451, 82nd Congress. "No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

- 38/ 29 U.S.C. 188. "It shall be unlawful for any individual employed by the United States or any agency thereof including wholly owned Government corporations to participate in any strike. Any individual employed by the United States or by any such agency who strikes shall be discharged immediately from his employment, and shall forfeit his civil service status, if any, and shall not be eligible for reemployment for three years by the United States or any such agency."
- 39/ 5 U.S.C. 118j. "(1) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any Act of Congress, to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.
- "(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such persons."
- 40/ 18 U.S.C. 595. "Whoever, being a person employed in any administrative position by the United States, or by any department or agency thereof, or by the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or by any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States, or any political subdivision, municipality or agency thereof, or agency of such political subdivision or municipality (including any corporation owned or controlled by any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States or by any such political subdivision, municipality, or agency), in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, uses his official authority for the purpose of interfering with, or affecting, the nomination or the election of any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, Presidential elector, Member of the Senate, Member of the House of Representatives, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner from any Territory or Possession, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
- "This section shall not prohibit or make unlawful any act by any officer or employee of any educational or research institution, establishment, agency, or system which is supported in whole or in part by any state or political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia or by any Territory or Possession of the United States; or by any recognized religious, philanthropic or cultural organization."

41/ 5 U.S.C. 1181. "(a) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. No officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, except a part-time officer or part-time employee without compensation or with nominal compensation serving in connection with the existing World War II effort, other than in any capacity relating to the procurement or manufacture of war material shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns. All such persons shall retain the right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates. For the purposes of this section, the term 'officer' or 'employee' shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the Nation-wide administration of Federal Laws. The provisions of the second sentence of this subsection shall not apply to the employees of The Alaska Railroad, residing in municipalities on the line of the railroad, in respect to activities involving the municipality in which they reside.

"(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person; Provided, however, That the United States Civil Service Commission finds by unanimous vote that the violation does not warrant removal, a lesser penalty shall be imposed by direction of the Commission; Provided further, That in no case shall the penalty be less than ninety days' suspension without pay; And provided further, That in the case of any person who has heretofore been removed from the service under the provisions of this section, the Commission shall upon request of said person reopen and reconsider the record in such case. If it shall find by a unanimous vote that the acts committed were such as to warrant a penalty of less than removal it shall issue an order revoking the restriction against reemployment in the position from which removed, or in any other position for which he may be qualified, but no such revocation shall become effective until at least ninety days have elapsed following the date of the removal of such person from office.



"(c) At the end of each fiscal year the Commission shall report to the President for transmittal to the Congress the names, addresses, and nature of employment of all persons with respect to whom action has been taken by the Commission under the terms of this section, with a statement of the facts upon which action was taken, and the penalty imposed."

42/ 5 U.S.C. 118k(a). "No officer or employee of any State or local agency whose principal employment is in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or by any Federal agency shall (1) use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or a nomination for office, or affecting the result thereof, or (2) directly or indirectly coerce, attempt to coerce, command, or advise any other such officer or employee to pay, lend or contribute any part of his salary or compensation or anything else of value to any party, committee, organization, agency, or person for political purposes. No such officer or employee shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns. All such persons shall retain the right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates. For the purposes of the second sentence of this subsection, the term 'officer or employee' shall not be construed to include (1) the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor of any State or any person who is authorized by law to act as Governor, or the mayor of any city; (2) duly elected heads of executive departments of any State or municipality who are not classified under a State or municipal merit or civil-service system; (3) officers holding elective offices."

43/ 18 U.S.C. 602. "Whoever, being a Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, or a candidate for Congress, or individual elected as, Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, or an officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or a person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury of the United States, directly or indirectly solicits, receives, or is in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employee, or person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years or both."



44/ 18 U.S.C. 603. "Whoever, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any person mentioned in section 602 of this title, or in any navy yard, fort, or arsenal, solicits or receives any contribution of money or other thing of value for any political purpose, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

45/ 18 U.S.C. 606. "Whoever, being one of the officers or employees of the United States mentioned in section 602 of this title, discharges, or promotes, or degrades, or in any manner changes the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promises or threatens so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

46/ 18 U.S.C. 607. "Whoever, being an officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States or any department or agency thereof, directly or indirectly gives or hands over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

47/ 18 U.S.C. 2072. "Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or any of its agencies, whose duties require the compilation or report of statistics or information relating to the products of the soil, knowingly compiles for issuance, or issues, any false statistics or information as a report of the United States or any of its agencies, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

48/ 18 U.S.C. 2071. "(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

"(b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States."

49/ 40 U.S.C. 321, 322. Sec. 321. "The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are or may be employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and of all persons who are or may be, employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics or of such persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic or any such person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency: Provided, That nothing in this section and section 322 of this title, shall apply or be construed to apply to persons employed in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia while not directly operating dredging or rock-excavating machinery or tools, nor to persons engaged in construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable rivers of the United States."

Sec. 322. "Any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall

intentionally violate any provision of section 321 of this title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof."

50/ 5 U.S.C. 113. "No officer, clerk, or employee in the United States Government employ shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks, or employees in the Government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ."

51/ 5 U.S.C. 78(c). "Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for any department shall be expended--

"\* \* \* (2) for the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft not used exclusively for official purposes; and 'official purposes' shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft, or of any passenger motor vehicle or aircraft leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this paragraph shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to any motor vehicles or aircraft for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments enumerated in section 1 of this title, ambassadors, ministers, charge d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials."



- 52/ 18 U.S.C. 1909. "Whoever, being a national-bank examiner, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Examiner, farm credit examiner, or an examiner of National Agricultural Credit Corporations, performs any other service, for compensation, for any bank or banking or loan association, or for any officer, director, or employee thereof, or for any person connected therewith in any capacity, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."
- 53/ 7 U.S.C. 135f(c). "c. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in case any person, with intent to defraud, uses or reveals information relative to formulas of products acquired under the authority of section 135b Formula of economic poison registered with the Secretary of Agriculture of this title, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment."
- 54/ 18 U.S.C. 1361. "Whoever willfully injures or commits any depredation against any property of the United States, or of any department or agency thereof, or any property which has been or is being manufactured or constructed for the United States, or any department or agency thereof, shall be punished as follows:
- "If the damage to such property exceeds the sum of \$100, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both; if the damage to such property does not exceed the sum of \$100, by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."
- 55/ 18 U.S.C. 1719. "Whoever makes use of any official envelope, label, or indorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail, shall be fined not more than \$300."
- 56/ 18 U.S.C. 4. "Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."



56a/ "Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both."

57/ 50 U.S.C. 784, 794(c). Sec. 784. "When a Communist organization, as defined in paragraph (5) of section 782 of this title, is registered or there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register, it shall be unlawful--

"(1) For any member of such organization, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final--

"(A) in seeking, accepting, or holding any nonelective office or employment under the United States, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

"(B) to hold any nonelective office or employment under the United States; or

"(C) in seeking, accepting, or holding employment in any defense facility, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

"(D) if such organization is a Communist-action organization, to engage in any employment in any defense facility.

"(2) For any officer or employee of the United States or of any defense facility, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final--

"(A) to contribute funds or services to such organization; or

"(B) to advise, counsel or urge any person, with knowledge or notice that such person is a member of such organization, to perform, or to omit to perform, any act if such act or omission would constitute a violation of any provision of subparagraph (1) of this subsection."

Sec. 794(c). "Any organization which violates any provision of section 789 of this title shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each such violation by a fine of not more than \$10,000. Any individual who violates any provision of sections 784, 785, or 789 of this title shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each such violation by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

57a/ 18 U.S.C. 2075. "Every officer who neglects or refuses to make any return or report which he is required to make at stated times by any Act of Congress, or regulation of the Department of the Treasury, other than his accounts, within the time prescribed by such Act or regulation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000."

57b/ 12 U.S.C. 1141j(d). "The inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: Provided, That this subdivision shall not apply to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration when engaged in the performance of his duties herein provided."

58/ 7 U.S.C. 60, 86. Sec. 60. "(a) Any person who shall knowingly violate any provision of section 52 [Use of nonofficial standards] or 59 [counterfeiting and altering cotton standards] of this title, or (b) any person licensed under this chapter [United States Cotton Standards Act] who, for the purposes of or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce, shall knowingly classify cotton improperly, or shall knowingly falsify or forge any certificate of classification, or shall accept money or other consideration, either directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty as such licensee, or (c) any person who shall knowingly influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person licensed under this chapter in the performance of his duties as such licensee relating to any transaction or shipment in commerce, or (d) any person who shall forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with or influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person employed under this chapter in the performance of his duties, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Sec. 86. "Every person who forcibly assaults, resists, impedes, or interferes with any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture in the execution of any duties authorized to be performed by this chapter [Grain Standards Act] or the rules and regulations made thereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

59/ 7 U.S.C. 511i(e), 511k. "It shall be unlawful--For any person improperly to influence or to attempt improperly to influence or forcibly to assault, resist, impede, or interfere with any inspector, sampler, weigher, or other person employed, designated, or licensed by the Secretary in the execution of his duties under this chapter [Tobacco Inspection Act]: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall operate to prevent the owner of tobacco from appealing or protesting, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, the grade certified for his tobacco."

Sec. 511k. "Any person violating any provision of sections 511d and 511i of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

60/ 18 U.S.C. 111, 1114. Sec. 111. "Whoever forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any person designated in section 1114 of this title while engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

"Whoever, in the commission of any such acts uses a deadly or dangerous weapon, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Sec. 1114. "Whoever kills any \* \* \* officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture or of the Department of the Interior designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior to enforce any Act of Congress for the protection, preservation, or restoration of game and other wild birds and animals, \* \* \* any employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, \* \* \* while engaged in the performance of his official duties, shall be punished as provided under sections 1111 [murder] and 1112 [manslaughter] of this title."

61/ 18 U.S.C. 372. "If two or more persons in any State, Territory, Possession, or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof, or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave the place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both."

62/ 18 U.S.C. 1505. "Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness in any proceeding pending before any department or agency of the United States, or in connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress; or

"Whoever injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or;



"Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which such proceeding is being had before such department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which such inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress--

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

63/ 18 U.S.C. 1951. "(a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

"(b) As used in this section--

"(1) The term 'robbery' means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.

"(2) The term 'extortion' means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

"(3) The term 'commerce' means commerce within the District of Columbia, or any Territory or Possession of the United States; all commerce between any point in a State, Territory, Possession, or the District of Columbia and any point outside thereof; all commerce between points within the same State through any place outside such State; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.

"(c) This section shall not be construed to repeal, modify or affect section 17 of Title 15, sections 52, 101-115, 151-166 of Title 29 or sections 151-188 of Title 45."

- 64/ 18 U.S.C. 2114. "Whoever assaults any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any mail matter or of any money or other property of the United States, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such mail matter, money, or other property of the United States, or robs any such person of mail matter, or of any money, or other property of the United States, shall, for the first offense, be imprisoned not more than ten years; and if in effecting or attempting to effect such robbery he wounds the person having custody of such mail, money, or other property of the United States, or puts his life in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon, or for a subsequent offense, shall be imprisoned twenty-five years."
- 66/ 7 U.S.C. 85. "Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of sections 76 [Use of official standards] or 79-83 [License to inspect and grade, Revocation and suspension of license, Disqualification to act as inspector, Records and reports, Semiannual reports] of this title, or any inspector licensed under this chapter who shall knowingly inspect or grade improperly any grain which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or shall knowingly give any false certificate of grade, or shall accept money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, and any person who shall improperly influence or attempt to improperly influence any such [licensed] inspector in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both."
- 67/ 7 U.S.C. 511i(d), 511k. "It shall be unlawful-- For any person employed, designated, or licensed by the Secretary as an inspector, sampler, or weigher of tobacco under this chapter [Tobacco Inspection Act] knowingly to inspect, sample, or weigh improperly, or to issue any false certificate under this chapter, or to accept money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty as an inspector, sampler or weigher."

Sec. 511k. "Any person violating any provision of sections 511d and 511i of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

68/ 21 U.S.C. 90. "Any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent or employee of any person, firm, or corporation, who shall give, pay, or offer, directly or indirectly, to any inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or any other officer or employee of the United States authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by sections 71-93 of this title [examination of animals, meat, and meat products] or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture any money or other thing of value, with intent to influence said inspector, deputy inspector, chief inspector, or other officer or employee of the United States in the discharge of any duty provided for in said sections, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 and by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years;"

69/ 18 U.S.C. 201. "Whoever promises, offers, or gives any money or thing of value or makes or tenders any check, order, contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any officer or employee or person acting for or on behalf of the United States, or any department or agency thereof, in any official function, under or by authority of any such department or agency or to any officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or both Houses thereof, with intent to influence his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, or with intent to influence him to commit or aid in committing, or to collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States, or to induce him to do or omit to do any act in violation of his lawful duty, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of such money or value of such thing or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

70/ 18 U.S.C. 206. "Whoever, directly or indirectly, gives or offers any money or thing of value, or any promise or agreement therefor, or any other bribe, to any judge, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor, auditor, master, trustee, receiver, United States Commissioner, or other person authorized by any law of the United States to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, proceeding, or controversy, because of or with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereon, shall be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both; and shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States."

70a/ 18 U.S.C. 217. "Whoever, being, or about to be, a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, before any court or any officer authorized by the laws of the United States to hear evidence or take testimony, receives, or agrees or offers to receive, a bribe, upon any agreement or understanding that his testimony shall be influenced thereby, or that he will absent himself from the trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or because of such testimony, or such absence, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

70b/ 18 U.S.C. 600. "Whoever, directly or indirectly, promises any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit, provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any Act of Congress, to any person as consideration, favor, or reward for any political activity or for the support of or opposition to any candidate or any political party in any election, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."



71/ 18 U.S.C. 214, 215. Sec. 214. "Whoever pays or offers or promises any money or thing of value, to any person, firm, or corporation in consideration of the use or promise to use any influence to procure any appointive office or place under the United States for any person, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Sec. 215. "Whoever solicits or receives, either as a political contribution, or for personal emolument, any money or thing of value, in consideration of the promise of support or use of influence in obtaining for any person any appointive office or place under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

"Whoever solicits or receives any thing of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment under the United States either by referring his name to an executive department or agency of the United States or by requiring the payment of a fee because such person has secured such employment shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. This section shall not apply to such services rendered by an employment agency pursuant to the written request of an executive department or agency of the United States."

73/ 18 U.S.C. 217. "Whoever, being an officer, director or employee of a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System or the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or of any National Agricultural Credit Corporation, or of any land bank, national farm loan association or other institution subject to examination by a farm credit examiner, makes or grants any loan or gratuity, to any examiner or assistant examiner who examines or has authority to examine such bank, corporation, or institution, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given."

"The provisions of this section and section 218 of this title shall apply to all public examiners and assistant examiners who examine member banks of the Federal Reserve System or insured banks, or National Agricultural Credit Corporations, whether appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, by a Federal Reserve Agent, by a Federal Reserve bank or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or appointed or elected under the laws of any state; but shall not apply to private examiners or assistant examiners employed only by a clearinghouse association or by the directors of a bank."

76/ 7 U.S.C. 163. "Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 151-154, 156-161, 162-165, 167 provisions regarding importation, marking packages, certificates of inspection, and Secretary's regulations of this title, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in sections 151-154, 156-161, 162-165, 167 of this title or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That no common carrier shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of sections 151-154, 156-161, 162 of this title on proof that such carrier did not knowingly receive for transportation or transport nursery stock or other plants or plant products as such from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District."

77/ 7 U.S.C. 270. "Every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, any license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his designated representative, under this chapter United States Warehouse Act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of section 250 of this title, or who shall issue or utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, or change in any manner an original receipt or certificate subsequently to issuance by a licensee, or any person who, without lawful authority, shall convert to his own use, or use for purposes of securing a loan, or remove from a licensed warehouse contrary to this chapter or the regulations promulgated thereunder, any agricultural products stored or to be stored in such warehouse, and for which licensed receipts have been or ~~are~~ to be issued, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or double the value of the products involved if such double value exceeds \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the owner of the agricultural products so converted, used, or removed may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be reimbursed for the value thereof out of any fine collected hereunder, by check drawn on the Treasury at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for the value of such products to the extent that such owner has not otherwise been reimbursed. Any person who shall draw with

intent to deceive, a false sample of, or who shall willfully mutilate or falsely represent a sample drawn under this chapter, or who shall classify, grade, or weigh fraudulently, any agricultural products stored or to be stored under the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

78/ 7 U.S.C. 499n(b). "Whoever shall falsely make, issue, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid, cause, procure or assist in, or be a party to the false making, issuing, altering, forging, or counterfeiting of any certificate of inspection issued under authority of this chapter [perishable agricultural commodities], sections 491-497 [farm produce received in interstate commerce] of this title, or any Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture; or shall utter or publish as true any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited certificate, for a fraudulent purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished for a period of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

79/ 7 U.S.C. 511i(b)(c)(g)(h)(i), 511k. "It shall be unlawful- For any person falsely to make, issue, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or aid, cause, procure, or assist in or be a party to the false making, issuing, altering, forging, or counterfeiting of any certificate, stamp, tag, seal, label, or other writing purporting to be issued or authorized under this chapter.

"(c) For any person, not an authorized inspector under this chapter, to issue a certificate or report stating the type, grade, size, or condition of any lot of tobacco to be in accordance with the standards of the United States therefor which is of such color, size, arrangement, or wording as to be mistaken for a certificate issued under this chapter, unless such certificate states in prominent letters in its heading that it is not issued under authority of the United States.

"(g) For any person to substitute, or attempt to substitute, following inspection or sampling or weighing under this chapter, other tobacco for tobacco actually inspected or sampled or weighed, or in the case of tobacco inspected in auction warehouses for any person not so authorized by the Secretary to remove any certificate of grade from any lot of tobacco prior to the sale of such lot.



"(h) For any person falsely to represent that tobacco has been inspected, sampled, or weighed under this chapter; or knowingly to have made any false representation concerning tobacco inspected under this chapter; or knowing that tobacco is to be offered for inspection or sampling under this chapter to load, pack, or arrange such tobacco in such manner as knowingly to conceal foreign matter or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, or condition; or for any person knowing that tobacco has been so loaded, packed, or arranged, to offer it for inspection or sampling without disclosing such knowledge to the inspector or sampler before inspection or sampling.

"(i) For any person willfully to alter an official sample of tobacco by removing or plucking leaves or otherwise, or for any person knowing that an official sample of tobacco has been so altered, thereafter to represent such sample as an official sample."

Sec. 511k. "Any person violating any provision of sections 511d and 511i of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

80/ 26 U.S.C. 2326. "Penalties--(a) Adulterated butter-- (1) False branding; sale, packing, or stamping in violation of law.-- Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any adulterated butter in any other form than in new wooden, tinplate, or paper packages as described in subsection (c) of section 2323, or who packs in any package any adulterated butter in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years.

"(2) Omission or removal of label.-- Every manufacturer of adulterated butter who neglects to affix the label required under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 2322 to any package containing adulterated butter made by him, or sold or offered for sale for or by him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package shall be fined \$50 for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

"(b) Failure of wholesale dealers to keep or permit inspection of books, or to render returns.--Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of section 2324 shall for each such offense be fined not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, and imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months.



"(c) Failure to comply with provisions relating to the manufacture, storage, and marking of process or renovated butter. -- Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 2325 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

81/ 21 U.S.C. 79, 88. Sec. 79. "No person, firm, or corporation, or officer, agent, or employee, shall forge, counterfeit, ~~simulate~~, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, fail to use, or detach, or shall knowingly or wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy, or fail to deface or destroy, any of the marks, stamps, tags, labels, or other identification devices provided for in sections 71-93 of this title, or in and as directed by the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture, or any carcasses, parts of carcasses, or the food product, or containers thereof, subject to the provisions of such sections or any certificate in relation thereto, authorized or required by such sections or by the said rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Sec. 88. "Any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer or agent of any such person, firm, or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 71-93 of this title [examination of animals, meat and meat products] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished on conviction thereof by a fine of not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for a period of not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

83/ 7 U.S.C. 608f. "No person operating a public warehouse for the storage of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding without prior surrender and cancelation of such warehouse receipt, except that any person operating a country public grain warehouse or warehouses may, because of lack of sufficient space to accommodate all depositors, move storage grain out of such warehouse or warehouses to another warehouse for continuous storage, under such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe. A non-negotiable warehouse receipt shall be issued by the warehouseman to whom the grain was shipped, and said receiving warehouseman shall give such guaranty and shall store such grain under such

regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to assure delivery to the rightful owner of such grain in the amount, and of the kind, quality, and grade called for by his receipts. Any warehouseman who intends to ship grain while his original receipt is outstanding must recite in his receipt both the name and address of his warehouse as well as that of the warehouse to which the grain may be shipped for further storage. All grain shipped under this section must be shipped under a non-negotiable bill of lading. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

87/ 18 U.S.C. 2112. "Whoever robs another of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than fifteen years."

90/ 18 U.S.C. 1852, 1853. Sec. 1852. "Whoever cuts, or wantonly destroys any timber growing on the public lands of the United States; or

"Whoever removes any timber from said public lands, with intent to export or to dispose of the same; or

"Whoever, being the owner, master, pilot, operator, or consignee of any vessel, motor vehicle, or aircraft or the owner, director, or agent of any railroad, knowingly transports any timber so cut or removed from said lands, or lumber manufactured therefrom--

"Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"This section shall not prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or in the preparation of his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States; nor shall it interfere with or take away any right or privilege under any existing law of the United States to cut or remove timber from any public lands."

Sec. 1853. "Whoever unlawfully cuts, or wantonly injures or destroys any tree growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

91/ 18 U.S.C. 1854. "Whoever cuts, chips, chops, or boxes any tree upon any lands belonging to the United States, or upon any lands covered by or embraced in any unperfected settlement, application, filing, entry, selection, or location, made under any law of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining from such tree any pitch, turpentine, or other substance; or

"Whoever buys, trades for, or in any manner acquires any pitch, turpentine, or other substance, or any article or commodity made from any such pitch, turpentine, or other substance, with knowledge that the same has been so unlawfully obtained---

"Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

92/ 18 U.S.C. 1856. "Whoever, having kindled or caused to be kindled, a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon any lands owned, controlled or leased by, or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted, and including any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or group of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same is held in trust by the United States, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, leaves said fire without totally extinguishing the same, or permits or suffers said fire to burn or spread beyond his control, or leaves or suffers said fire to burn unattended, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."



93/ 18 U.S.C. 1855. "Whoever, willfully and without authority, sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain or upon any lands owned or leased by or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or group of Indians under authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"This section shall not apply in the case of a fire set by an allottee in the reasonable exercise of his proprietary rights in the allotment."

94/ 18 U.S.C. 1857. "Whoever knowingly and unlawfully breaks, opens, or destroys any gate, fence, hedge, or wall inclosing any lands of the United States reserved or purchased for any public use; or

"Whoever drives any cattle, horses, hogs, or other livestock upon any such lands for the purposes of destroying the grass or trees on said lands, or where they may destroy the said grass or trees; or

"Whoever knowingly permits his cattle, horses, hogs, or other livestock to enter through any such inclosure upon any such lands of the United States, where such cattle, horses, hogs, or other livestock may or can destroy the grass or trees or other property of the United States on the said lands--

"Shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"This section shall not apply to unreserved public lands."

95/ 18 U.S.C. 1863. "Whoever, without lawful authority or permission, goes upon any national-forest land while it is closed to the public pursuant to lawful regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

97/ 18 U.S.C. 286. "Whoever enters into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the United States, or any department or agency thereof, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false, fictitious or fraudulent claim, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."



98/ 18 U.S.C. 371. "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"If, however, the offense, the commission of which is the object of the conspiracy, is a misdemeanor only, the punishment for such conspiracy shall not exceed the maximum punishment provided for such misdemeanor."

99/ 18 U.S.C. 494. "Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any bond, bid, proposal, contract, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or

"Whoever utters or publishes as true or possesses with intent to utter or publish as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or

"Whoever transmits to, or presents at any office or to any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited--

"Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

101/ 18 U.S.C. 1003. "Whoever knowingly and fraudulently demands or endeavors to obtain any share or sum in the public stocks of the United States, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold, or conveyed, or to have any annuity, dividend, pension, wages, gratuity, or other debt due from the United States, or any part thereof, received, or paid by virtue of any false, forged, or counterfeited power of attorney, authority, or instrument, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; but if the sum or value so obtained or attempted to be obtained does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

102/ 12 U.S.C. 1019. "Any person who shall knowingly make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining any loan under sections 1016-1019 [loans to farmers by Land Bank Commissioner] of this title, or in assisting in obtaining any such loan, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

103/ 18 U.S.C. 1011. "Whoever, being a mortgagee, knowingly makes any false statement in any paper, proposal, or letter, relating to the sale of any mortgage, to any Federal land bank; or

"Whoever, being an appraiser, willfully overvalues any land securing such mortgage—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

104/ 18 U.S.C. 1013. "Whoever deceives, defrauds, or imposes upon, or attempts to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any farm loan bond, or coupon, issued by any Federal land bank or banks, or by any joint-stock land bank or banks; or of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation, issued by any Federal intermediate credit bank or banks, or by any National Agricultural Credit Corporation; or by falsely pretending or representing that any farm loan bond, or coupon, is anything other than, or different from, what it purports to be on the face of said bond or coupon, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

107/ 18 U.S.C. 1026. "Whoever knowingly makes any false statement for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Secretary of Agriculture, or of any person acting under his authority, in connection with any compromise, adjustment, or cancellation of any farm indebtedness as provided by sections 1150, 1150a, and 1150b of Title 12, U.S.C., shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

108/ 7 U.S.C. 13a. "If any board of trade, or any director, officer, agent, or employee of any board of trade is violating or has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or any of the rules or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder, or any order issued by the commission pursuant to any provision of this chapter, the commission, in lieu of revoking the designation of such board of trade as a 'contract market' may, upon notice and hearing and subject to appeal as in other cases provided for in section 8 of this title, make and enter an order directing that such board of trade, director, officer, agent, or employee shall cease and desist from such violation or violations, and if such board of trade, director, officer, agent, or employee, thereafter and after the lapse of the period allowed for appeal of such order or after the affirmance of such order, shall fail or refuse to obey or comply with such order, such board of trade, director, officer, agent, or employee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not less than six months

nor more than one year, or both. Each day during which such failure or refusal to obey such order continues shall be deemed a separate offense."

110/ 7 U.S.C. 195. "Any packer, or any officer, director, agent, or employee of a packer, who fails to obey any order of the Secretary issued under the provisions of section 193 of this title, or such order as modified—

"(1) After the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition in the circuit court of appeals to set aside or modify such order, if no such petition has been filed within such<sup>o</sup> time; or

"(2) After the expiration of the time allowed for applying for a writ of certiorari, if such order, or such order as modified, has been sustained by the circuit court of appeals and no such writ has been applied for within such time; or

"(3) After such order, or such order as modified has been sustained by the courts as provided in section 194 of this title; shall on conviction be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both. Each day during which such failure continues shall be deemed a separate offense."

111/ 7 U.S.C. 207(h), 218c. Sec. 207(h). "Whoever willfully fails to comply with the provisions of this section or of any regulation or order of the Secretary made thereunder shall on conviction be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Sec. 218c. "The provisions of sections 206-217 and 221-224 of this title shall be applicable to licensees with respect to services and facilities covered by sections 218-218d of this title and the rates, charges, and rentals therefor except that the schedules of rates, charges, and rentals shall be posted in the place of business of the licensee as prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary."

112/ 7 U.S.C. 218a. "The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to ascertain from time to time and to designate the cities where such practices and devices exist to the extent stated in section 218 of this title and the markets and places in or near such cities where live poultry is received, sold, and handled in sufficient quantity to constitute an important influence on the supply and price of live poultry and poultry products. On and after the effective date of such designation, which shall be publicly announced by the Secretary by publication in one or more trade journals or in the daily press or in such other manner as he



may determine to be adequate for the purpose approximately thirty days prior to such date, no person other than packers as defined in section 191 of this title and railroads shall engage in, furnish, or conduct any service or facility in any such designated city, place, or market in connection with the receiving, buying, or selling, on a commission basis or otherwise, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivering, shipping, weighing, unloading, loading on trucks, trucking, or handling in commerce of live poultry without a license from the Secretary of Agriculture as herein authorized valid and effective at such time. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both."

113/ 7 U.S.C. 608c(14). "Any handler subject to an order issued under this section, or any officer, director, agent, or employee of such handler, who violates any provision of such order (other than a provision calling for payment of a pro rata share of expenses) shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$500 for each such violation, and each day during which such violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation: Provided, That if the court finds that a petition pursuant to subsection (15) of this section was filed and prosecuted by the defendant in good faith and not for delay, no penalty shall be imposed under this subsection for such violations as occurred between the date upon which the defendant's petition was filed with the Secretary, and the date upon which notice of the Secretary's ruling thereon was given to the defendant in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (15) of this section."

114/ 7 U.S.C. 855. "Subject to the policy declared in section 851 of this title, /anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus/ the provisions of subsections (6)-(9) of section 608a and of subsections (14) and (15) of section 608c of this title, are made applicable in connection with orders issued pursuant to section 854 of this title, and the provisions of section 608d of this title are made applicable in connection with marketing agreements entered into pursuant to section 852 of this title and orders issued pursuant to section 854 of this title. The provisions of subsections (a), (b) (2), (c), (f), (h), and (i) of section 610 of this title, are made applicable in connection with the administration of sections 851-855 of this title."



115/ 7 U.S.C. 1153. "(a) The Secretary is authorized to make such orders or regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law, as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this chapter. Any person knowingly violating any order or regulation of the Secretary issued pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each such violation.

"(b) Each determination issued by the Secretary in connection with quotas and deficits under subchapter II of this chapter or payments under subchapter III of this chapter shall be promptly published in the Federal Register and shall be accompanied by a statement of the bases and considerations upon which such determination was made."

116/ 16 U.S.C. 471(b). "The President, in his discretion, is authorized to establish as national forests or parts thereof, any lands within the boundaries of Government reservations, other than national parks, reservations for phosphate and other mineral deposits, or water-power purposes, national monuments and Indian reservations, which in the opinion of the Secretary of the department now administering the area and the Secretary of Agriculture are suitable for the production of timber, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under such rules and regulations and in accordance with such general plans as may be jointly approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary formerly administering the area, for the use and occupation of such lands and for the sale of products therefrom. Any person who shall violate any rule or regulation promulgated under this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both."

117/ 16 U.S.C. 551. "The Secretary of Agriculture shall make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forests and national forests which may have been set aside or which may be hereafter set aside under the provisions of section 471 of this title, and which may be continued; and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction; and any violation of the provisions of sections 473-482 of this title or such rules and regulation shall be punished as is provided for in section 1853 of title 18."

118/ 16 U.S.C. 552d. "Any violation of the regulations issued under sections 552a-552d /Reservation of forest lands for protection of municipal water supplies/ of this title shall be punished as is provided in section 1853 of Title 18."

119/ 16 U.S.C. 693, 693a. Sec. 693. "For the purpose of providing breeding places and for the protection and administration of game animals, birds, and fish, the President of the United States is authorized, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish by public proclamation certain specified areas within the Ouachita National Forest as game sanctuaries and refuges.

Sec. 693a. "The Secretary of Agriculture shall execute the provisions of this section and section 693, Refuges in Ouachita National Forest and he is authorized to prescribe all general rules and regulations for the administration of such game sanctuaries and refuges, and violation of such rules and regulations shall be punished by fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both."

120/ 18 U.S.C. 1863. "Whoever, without lawful authority or permission, goes upon any national-forest land while it is closed to the public pursuant to lawful regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

121/ 21 U.S.C. 117, 122, 127. Sec. 117. "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other livestock and/or live poultry within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section 115 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 122. "Any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of sections 111, 120, or 121 of this title or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 127. "Any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of sections 124 or 126 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

122/ 7 U.S.C. 13. "Any person who shall violate the provisions of sections 6-5e, 6h, or 6i of this title, or who shall manipulate or attempt to manipulate the price of any commodity in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade, or who shall corner or attempt to corner any such commodity, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in section 6 of this title by a record in writing as therein required, or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver or cause to be delivered for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of commodity in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year; or both, together with the costs of prosecution."

123/ 7 U.S.C. 473. "It shall be the duty of every owner, president, treasurer, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any cotton warehouse, cotton ginney, cotton mill, or other place or establishment where cotton is stored, whether conducted as a corporation, firm, limited partnership, or individual, and of any owner or holder of any cotton and of the agents and representatives of any such owner or holder, when requested by the Secretary of Agriculture or by any special agent or other employee of the Department of Agriculture acting under the instructions of said Secretary to furnish completely and correctly, to the best of his knowledge, all of the information concerning the grades and staple length of cotton on hand, and when requested to permit such agent or employee of the Department of Agriculture to examine and classify samples of all such cotton on hand. The request of the Secretary of Agriculture for such information may be made in writing or by a visiting representative, and if made in writing shall be forwarded by registered mail, and the registry receipt of the Post Office Department shall be accepted as evidence of such demand. Any owner, president, treasurer, secretary, director, or other officer or agent of any cotton warehouse, cotton ginney, cotton mill, or other place or establishment where cotton is stored, or any owner or holder of any cotton or the agent or representative of any such owner or holder, who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to furnish any information herein provided for or shall willfully give answers that are false or shall refuse to allow agents or employees of the Department of Agriculture to examine or classify any cotton in store in any such establishment, or in the hands of any owner or holder or of the agent or representative of any such owner or holder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000."



124/ 7 U.S.C. 503. "It shall be the duty of every dealer, manufacturer, quasi-manufacturer, growers' cooperative association, warehouseman, broker, holder, or owner, other than the original grower, except such persons as are excluded by the proviso to section 501 of this title, to furnish within fifteen days after January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, completely and correctly, to the best of his knowledge, a report of the quantity of leaf tobacco on hand, segregated in accordance with the blanks furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any person, firm, association, or corporation required by sections 501-508 of this title to furnish a report, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof who shall refuse or willfully neglect to furnish any of the information required by sections 501-508 of this title, or shall willfully give answers that are false or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

125/ 7 U.S.C. 953. "It shall be the duty of every warehouseman, broker, cleaner, sheller, dealer, growers' cooperative association, crusher, salter, manufacturer of peanut products, and owner or operator of peanut picking or threshing machines to furnish promptly upon request of the Secretary, within the time prescribed by him, completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge, a report of the quantity of peanuts and peanut oil received, processed, shipped, and owned by or on hand and in the case of an operator of peanut picking and threshing machines the quantity picked or threshed, segregating in accordance with forms furnished for the purpose by the Secretary. Any person required by this chapter, or the regulations promulgated thereunder, to furnish reports or information, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof who shall refuse or willfully give answers that are false and misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or to be subject to both such fine and imprisonment."

126/ 7 U.S.C. 1156. "All persons engaged in the manufacturing, marketing, or transportation or industrial use of sugar or liquid sugar, and having information which the Secretary deems necessary to enable him to administer the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon the request of the Secretary, furnish him with such information. Any person willfully failing or refusing to furnish such information or furnishing willfully any false information, shall upon conviction be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each such violation."



127/ 7 U.S.C. 1373. "This subsection shall apply to warehousemen, processors, and common carriers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, or tobacco, and all ginnerers of cotton, all persons engaged in the business of purchasing corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, or tobacco from producers, all persons engaged in the business of redrying, prizing, or stemming tobacco for producers, all brokers and dealers in peanuts, all agents marketing peanuts for producers, or acquiring peanuts for buyers and dealers, and all peanut growers' cooperative associations, all persons engaged in the business of cleaning, shelling, crushing, and salting of peanuts and the manufacture of peanut products, and all persons owning or operating peanut-picking or peanut-threshing machines. Any such person shall, from time to time on request of the Secretary, report to the Secretary such information and keep such records as the Secretary finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of this subchapter. Such information shall be reported and such records shall be kept in accordance with forms which the Secretary shall prescribe. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report, but not so furnished, the Secretary is authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as he has reason to believe are relevant and are within the control of such person. Any such person failing to make any report or keep any record as required by this subsection or making any false report or record shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500; and any tobacco warehouseman or dealer who fails to remedy such violation by making a complete and accurate report or keeping a complete and accurate record as required by this subsection within fifteen days after notice to him of such violation shall be subject to an additional fine of \$100 for each ten thousand pounds of tobacco, or fraction thereof, bought or sold by him after the date of such violation: Provided, That such fine shall not exceed \$5,000; and notice of such violation shall be served upon the tobacco warehouseman or dealer by mailing the same to him by registered mail or by posting the same at any established place of business operated by him, or both."

128/ 7 U.S.C. 1642(b)(c). Sec. 1642(b). "All persons exporting or importing wheat or wheat-flour or selling wheat or wheat-flour for export shall report to the President such information as he may from time to time require and keep such records as he finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes of this chapter /International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949/. Such information shall be reported and such records shall be kept in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe. For the purposes of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report, but not so furnished, the President is authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as are relevant to transactions under the International Wheat Agreement and are within the control of any such person."

Sec. 1642(c). "Any person failing to make any report or keep any record as required by or pursuant to this section or making any false report or record or knowingly violating any rule or regulation of the President issued pursuant to this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each violation."

128a/ 7 U.S.C. 221. "Every packer or any live poultry dealer or handler, stockyard owner, market agency, and dealer shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda as fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, including the true ownership of such business by stockholding or otherwise. Whenever the Secretary finds that the accounts, records, and memoranda of any such person do not fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, the Secretary may prescribe the manner and form in which such accounts, records, and memoranda shall be kept, and thereafter any such person who fails to keep such accounts, records, and memoranda in the manner and form prescribed or approved by the Secretary shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

128b/ 26 U.S.C. 1927(b), 1929(c). "In determining, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, what markets are bona fide spot markets the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to consider only markets in which spot cotton is sold in such volume and under such conditions as customarily to reflect accurately the value of middling cotton and the differences between the prices or values of middling cotton and of other grades of cotton for which standards shall have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture: Provided, That if there be not sufficient places in the markets of which are made bona fide sales of spot cotton of grades for which standards are established by the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable him to designate at least five spot markets in accordance with section 1922 (c) of this chapter, he shall, from data as to spot sales collected by him, make rules and regulations for determining the actual commercial differences in the value of spot cotton of the grades established by him as reflected by bona fide sales of spot cotton, of the same or different grades, in the markets selected and designated by him, from time to time, for that purpose, and in that event, differences in value of cotton of various grades involved in contracts made pursuant to section 1922(a) and (b) shall be determined in compliance with such rules and regulations: Provided further, That it shall be the duty of any person engaged in the business of dealing in cotton, when requested by the Secretary of Agriculture or any agent acting under his instructions, to answer correctly to the best of his knowledge, under oath or otherwise, all questions touching his knowledge of the number of bales, the classifications, the prices or bona fide price offered, and other terms of purchase or sale, of any cotton involved in any transaction participated in by him, or to produce all books, letters, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control relating to such matter."

Sec. 1929(c). Any person engaged in the business of dealing in cotton who shall, within a reasonable time prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture or any agent acting under his instructions, willfully fail or refuse to answer questions or to produce books, letters, papers, or documents, as required under section 1927 (b), or who shall willfully give any answer that is false or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500."

130/ 7 U.S.C. 281, 282, Sec. 281. "In order to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to the adult honeybee, the importation into the United States of the honeybee (*Apis mellifica*) in its adult stage is hereby prohibited, and all adult honeybees offered for import into the United States shall be destroyed if not immediately exported; Provided, That such adult honeybees may be imported into the United States for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture; And provided further, That such adult honeybees may be imported into the United States from countries in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that no diseases dangerous to adult honeybees exist, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 282. "Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section or section 281 of this title shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

131/ 7 U.S.C. 441. "The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish such facilities for, and prescribe such regulations governing, the inspection and treatment of produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods entering the United States from areas infested with any terrestrial or fresh-water mollusk, as he considers necessary to prevent the entry of such mollusks into the United States. Whoever violates any such regulation or imports such a mollusk into the United States shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. The term 'United States', as used in this section in a territorial sense, means the forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, the possessions of the United States (except those which the Secretary of Agriculture finds are infested with such mollusks), and the Canal Zone."

132/ 7 U.S.C. 516, 517. Sec. 516. "It shall be unlawful to export any tobacco seed and/or live tobacco plants from the United States or any Territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to any foreign country, port, or place, unless such exportation and/or transportation is in pursuance of a written permit granted by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such permit shall be granted by the Secretary only upon application therefor and after proof satisfactory to him that such seed or plants are to be used for experimental purposes only.



Sec. 517. "Any persons violating any of the provisions of this section or section 516 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

133/ 7 U.S.C. 586. "After opportunity for hearing the Secretary is authorized to refuse the issuance of certificates under this chapter for periods not exceeding ninety days to any person who ships or offers for shipment any apples and/or pears in foreign commerce in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. Any person or any common carrier or any transportation agency knowingly violating any of the provisions of this chapter /Export standards for and certification of apples and pears/ shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000 by a court of competent jurisdiction."

134/ 7 U.S.C. 1571, 1596. Sec. 1571. "It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce—

"(a) Any agricultural seeds or any mixture of agricultural seeds for seeding purposes, unless each container bears a label giving the following information in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed under section 1592 of this title:

"(1) The name of (A) kind, or (B) kind and variety, or (C) kind and type, for each agricultural seed component present in excess of 5 per centum of the whole and the percentage by weight of each: Provided, That such components are expressed in accordance with the category designated under (A), (B), or (C);

"(2) Lot number or other identification;

"(3) Origin, stated in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, of each agricultural seed present which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as one on which a knowledge of the origin is important from the standpoint of crop production, if the origin is known, and if each such seed is present in excess of 5 per centum. If the origin of such agricultural seed or seeds is unknown, that fact shall be stated;

"(4) Percentage by weight of weed seeds, including noxious-weed seeds;

"(5) Kinds of noxious-weed seeds and the rate of occurrence of each, which rate shall be expressed in accordance with and shall not exceed the rate allowed for shipment, movement, or sale of such noxious-weed seeds by the law and regulations of the State into which the seed



is offered for transportation or transported or in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, when under the provisions of section 1561(a)(9)(A)(iii) of this title he shall determine that weeds other than those designated by State requirements are noxious;

"(6) Percentage by weight of agricultural seeds other than those included under paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

"(7) Percentage by weight of inert matter;

"(8) For each agricultural seed, in excess of 5 per centum of the whole, stated in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, (A) percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed, (B) percentage of hard seed, if present, (C) the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages;

"(9) Name and address of (A) the person who transports, or delivers for transportation, said seed in interstate commerce, or (B) the person to whom the seed is sold or shipped for resale, together with a code designation approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under rules and regulations prescribed under section 1592 of this title, indicating the person who transports or delivers for transportation said seed in interstate commerce;

"(b) Any vegetable seeds, for seeding purposes, in containers, unless each container bears a label giving the following information in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed under section 1592 of this title;

"(1) Name of kind and variety of seed;

"(2) For seeds which germinate less than the standard last established by the Secretary of Agriculture, as provided under section 1593(c) of this title—

"(i) percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed;

"(ii) percentage of hard seed, if present;

"(iii) the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages;

"(iv) the words "Below Standard"; and

"(3) Name and address of—

"(A) The person who transports, or delivers for transportation, said seed in interstate commerce; or

"(B) the person to whom the seed is sold or shipped for resale, together with a code designation approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under rules and regulations prescribed under section 1592 of this title, indicating the person who transports or delivers for transportation said seed in interstate commerce.

"(c) Any agricultural or vegetable seed unless the test to determine the percentage of germination required by this section shall have been completed within a five-month period, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, immediately prior to transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may by rules and regulations designate; (a) a shorter period for kinds of agricultural or vegetable seed which he finds under ordinary conditions of handling will not maintain, during the aforesaid five-month period, a germination within the established limits of tolerance; or (b) a longer period not to exceed nine months, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, for kinds of agricultural or vegetable seed which he finds under ordinary conditions of handling will maintain during such longer period a germination within the established limits of tolerance.

"(d) Any agricultural seeds or vegetable seeds having a false labeling, or pertaining to which there has been a false advertisement, or to sell or offer for sale such seed for interstate shipment by himself or others.

"(e) Seed which is required to be stained under the provisions of this chapter and the regulations made and promulgated thereunder, and is not so stained.

"(f) Seed which has been stained to resemble seed stained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the regulations made and promulgated thereunder.

"(g) Seed which is a mixture of seeds which are required to be stained or which are stained with different colors under the provisions of this chapter and of the regulations made and promulgated thereunder, or which is a mixture of any seed required to be stained under the provisions of this chapter and of the regulations made and promulgated thereunder, with seed of the same kind produced in the United States.

"(h) Screenings of any seed subject to this chapter, unless they are not intended for seeding purposes; and it is stated on the label, if in containers, or on the invoice if in bulk, that they are intended for cleaning, processing, or manufacturing purposes, and not for seeding purposes."

Sec. 1596. "Any person who violates any provision of this chapter /Federal Seed Act/ or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than \$1,000, for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not more than \$2,000."

135/ 15 U.S.C. 253. "It shall be unlawful to manufacture for shipment, or to sell for shipment, or to ship from any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, any Climax baskets or other containers for small fruits, berries, or vegetables, whether filled or unfilled, which do not conform to the provisions of this subchapter, or to use in any such shipment for any commodity other than mushrooms the one-pound Climax basket provided for in section 251 of this title; and any person guilty of a willful violation of any of the provisions of said subchapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to the manufacture, sale, or shipment of Climax baskets, baskets, or other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables when intended for export to foreign countries when such Climax baskets, baskets, or other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables accord with the specifications of the foreign purchasers or comply with the law of the country to which shipment is made or to be made."

136/ 15 U.S.C. 257d. "It shall be unlawful to manufacture for sale or shipment, to offer for sale, to sell, to offer for shipment, or to ship, hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets for fruits or vegetables, either filled or unfilled, or parts of such hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets that do not comply with this subchapter: Provided, That this subchapter shall not apply to Climax baskets, berry boxes, and till baskets which comply with the provisions of sections 251-256 of this title, and the regulations thereunder. Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation that violates this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500: Provided further, That no person shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this subchapter when he can establish a guaranty signed by the manufacturer, wholesaler, shipper, or other party residing within the United States from whom the hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets, as defined in this subchapter, were purchased, to the effect that said hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets are correct, within the meaning of this subchapter. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of the hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets to such person, and in such case such party or



parties making such sale shall be amenable to the prosecution, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course under the provisions of this subchapter to the person who made the purchase."

137/ 21 U.S.C. 91c. "\* \* \* Provided further, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat food products are intended for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment: \* \* \*"

139/ 21 U.S.C. 158. "Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter [Animal virus products] shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

140/ 7 U.S.C. 142, 144. Sec. 142. "Any letter, parcel, box, or other package containing the gypsy moth, brown-tail moth, leopard moth, plum curculio, hop plant louse, boll weevil, or any of them in a live state, or other insect in a live state which is notoriously injurious to cultivated crops, including vegetables, field crops, bush fruits, orchard trees, forest trees, or shade trees; or any letter, parcel, box, or package which contains the eggs, pupae, or larvae of any insect injurious as aforesaid, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, except when mailed for scientific purposes under the regulations hereinafter provided for, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post office, nor by any letter carrier, except when mailed for scientific purposes under the regulations hereinafter provided for; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, ~~or~~ cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of retaining, circulating, or disposing of, or of aiding in the retention, circulation, or disposition ~~of~~ the same shall, for each and every offense, be fined, upon conviction thereof, not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court: \* \* \*"

Sec. 144. "Any person, company, or corporation who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section 141 of this title shall, for each offense, be fined, upon conviction thereof, not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

142/ 21 U.S.C. 104. "The importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is prohibited: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico into the State of Texas of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom. Any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation within the knowledge of the master or owner of such vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States."

145/ 7 U.S.C. 95, 96. Sec. 05. "The following acts are declared injurious to commerce in naval stores and are prohibited and made unlawful:

"(a) The sale in commerce of any naval stores, or of anything offered as such, except under or by reference to United States standards.

"(b) The sale of any naval stores under or by reference to United States standards which is other than what it is represented to be.

"(c) The use in commerce of the word 'turpentine' or the word 'rosin', singly or with any other word or words, or of any compound, derivative, or imitation of either such word, or of any misleading word, or of any word, combination of words, letter or combination of letters, provided herein or by the Secretary of Agriculture to be used to designate naval stores of any kind or grade, in selling, offering for sale, advertising, or shipping anything other than naval stores of the United States standards.

"(d) The use in commerce of any false, misleading, or deceitful means or practice in the sale of naval stores or of anything offered as such."

Sec. 96. "Any person willfully violating any provision of section 95 of this title shall, on conviction, be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both."

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7 U.S.C. 135a, 135f. Sec. 135. "(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, or to receive in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, deliver or offer to deliver in the original unbroken package to any other person, any of the following:

(1) Any economic poison which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of section 135b of this title, or any economic poison if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration, or if the composition of an economic poison differs from its composition as represented in connection with its registration: Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary, a change in the labeling or formula of an economic poison may be made within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product.

(2) Any economic poison unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container, and there is affixed to such container, and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing--

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured;

(b) the name, brand, or trade-mark under which said article is sold; and

(c) the net weight or measure of the content: Provided, That the Secretary may permit reasonable variations.

(3) Any economic poison which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in section 135d of this title, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by sections 135--135k of this title--

(a) the skull and crossbones;

(b) the word 'poison' prominently (IN RED) on a background of distinctly contrasting color; and

(c) a statement of an antidote for the economic poison.

(4) The economic poisons commonly known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored as provided by regulations issued in accordance with sections 135--135k of this title, or any other white powder economic poison which the Secretary, after investigation of and after public



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hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall, by regulation, require to be distinctly colored or discolored, unless it has been so colored or discolored: Provided, That the Secretary may exempt any economic poison to the extent that it is intended for a particular use or uses from the coloring or discoloring required or authorized by this section if he determines that such coloring or discoloring for such use or uses is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

(5) Any economic poison which is adulterated or misbranded or any device which is misbranded.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of sections 135-135k of this title, no article shall be deemed in violation of said sections when intended solely for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specification or directions of the foreign purchaser.

"(c) It shall be unlawful--

(1) for any person to detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in sections 135-135k of this title or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, or to add to any substance to, or take any substance from, an economic poison in a manner that may defeat the purpose of said sections;

(2) for any manufacturer, distributor, dealer, carrier, or other person to refuse, upon a request in writing specifying the nature or kind of economic poison or device to which such request relates, to furnish to or permit any person designated by the Secretary to have access to any to copy such records as authorized by section 135c of this title;

(3) for any person to give a guaranty or undertaking provided for in section 135e of this title which is false in any particular, except that a person who receives and relies upon a guaranty authorized under section 135e of this title may give a guaranty to the same effect, which guaranty shall contain in addition to his own name and address the name and address of the person residing in the United States from whom he received the guaranty or undertaking; and

(4) for any person to use for his own advantage or to reveal, other than to the Secretary, or officials or employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, or other Federal agencies, or to the courts in response to a subpoena, or to physicians, and in emergencies to pharmacists and other qualified persons, for use in the preparation of antidotes, in accordance with such directions as the Secretary may prescribe, any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of section 135b of this title."

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Sec. 135. "(f) a. Any person violating any provision other than section 135a (a)(1) of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be fined not more than \$1,000.

b. Any person violating any provision other than section 135a (a)(1) of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$500 for the first offense, and on conviction for each subsequent offense be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, That an offense committed more than five years after the last previous conviction shall be considered a first offense: And provided further, That In any case where a registrant was issued a warning by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 135b(c) of this title, he shall in each instance upon conviction for an offense concerning which he had been so warned, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment; and the registration of the article with reference to which the violation occurred shall terminate automatically. An article the registration of which has been terminated may not again be registered unless the article, its labeling, and other material required to be submitted appear to the Secretary to comply with all the requirements of sections 135-135k of this title.

c. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in case any person, with intent to defraud, uses or reveals information relative to formulas or products acquired under the authority of section 135b of this title, he shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

d. When construing and enforcing the provisions of sections 135-135k of this title, the act, omission, or failure, of any officer, agent, or person acting for or employed by any person shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such person as well as that of the person employed."

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15 U.S.C. 403, 406, 407. Sec. 403. "No person shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce or receive from shipment in such commerce any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance for sale or exchange, or sell or offer for sale any such substance in any Territory or possession or in the District of Columbia, in a misbranded parcel, package, or container suitable for household use; except that the preceding provisions of this section shall not apply--

(a) To any regularly established common carrier shipping or delivering for shipment, or receiving from shipment, any such substance in the ordinary course of its business as a common carrier; nor

(b) To any person in respect of any such substance shipped or delivered for shipment, or received from shipment, for export to

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(cont.) any foreign country, in a parcel, package, or container branded in accordance with the specifications of a foreign purchaser and in accordance with the laws of the foreign country.

(c) To any dealer when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the article is not misbranded within the meaning of this chapter. This guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such article to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this chapter."

Sec. 406. "No person shall alter, mutilate, destroy, obliterate, or remove any label or sticker required by this chapter to be placed on any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance, if such substance is being--

- (a) Shipped in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- (b) Held for sale or exchange after having been so shipped; or
- (c) Held for sale or exchange in any Territory or possession or by the District of Columbia."

Sec. 407. "Any person violating any provision of section 403 or 406 of this title shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both."

148/ 7 U.S.C. 1586, 1594, 1596. Sec. 1586. "It shall be unlawful for any person--

- (a) To sell or offer for sale--
  - (1) any seed for seeding purposes if imported under this subchapter for other than seeding purposes;
  - (2) any screenings of any seeds for seeding purposes if imported under this subchapter for other than seeding purposes;
  - (3) any seed which is prohibited entry under the provisions of this chapter;
  - (4) any seed which has been stained to resemble seed stained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder;
  - (5) any seed stained under the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder, when mixed with seed of the same kind produced in the United States;
  - (6) any seed stained with different colors;
  - (7) any seed stained under the provisions of this chapter, the labeling of which states that such seed is adapted..
- (b) To change the proportion of seeds stained under the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder, or to alter, modify, conceal, or remove in any manner or by any means the color of such stained seeds."



148/ (cont.) Sec. 1594. "No person shall detach, alter, deface, or destroy any label provided for in this chapter or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture, or alter or substitute seed in such a manner that may defeat the purpose of this chapter."

Sec. 1596. "Any person who violates any provision of this chapter or the rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than \$1,000, for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not more than \$2,000."

149/ 7 U.S.C. 511i (a) (f). Sec. 511i. "(a) For any person to use the words 'United States', 'Government', or 'Federal', or any abbreviation thereof, in, or in connection with, any statement relating to the grade of tobacco when such grade is not, in fact, one of the grades for tobacco according to the standards of the United States."

"(f) For any person falsely to represent or otherwise indicate that he is authorized by the Secretary to inspect, sample, or weigh tobacco under this chapter."

150/ 15 U.S.C. 714m (f). "No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall use the words 'Commodity Credit Corporation' or any combination of the same, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it shall do or purport to do business. Every individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

151/ 18 U.S.C. 709. "Whoever, except as permitted by the laws of the United States, uses the words 'national', 'Federal', 'United States', 'reserve', or 'Deposit Insurance', as part of the business or firm name of a person, corporation, partnership, business trust, association or other business entity engaged in the banking, loan, building and loan, brokerage, factorage, insurance, indemnity, savings or trust business; or

Whoever falsely advertises or represents, or publishes or displays any sign, symbol or advertisement reasonably calculated to convey the impression that a nonmember bank, banking association, firm or partnership is a member of the Federal reserve system; or

Whoever, except as expressly authorized by Federal law, uses the words 'Federal Deposit', 'Federal Deposit Insurance', or 'Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation' or a combination of any three of these words, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it does business, or advertises or otherwise represents falsely by any device whatsoever that his or its deposit liabilities, obligations, certificates, or shares are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or by the United States or by any instrumentality thereof, or whoever advertises that his or its deposits, shares, or accounts are federally insured, or falsely advertises or otherwise represents by any device whatsoever the extent to which or the manner in which the

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(cont.) deposit liabilities of an insured bank or banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; or

Whoever, not being organized under chapter 7 of Title 12, advertises or represents that it makes Federal Farm loans or advertises or offers for sale as Federal Farm loan bonds any bond not issued under chapter 7 of Title 12, or uses the word 'Federal' or the words 'United States' or any other words implying Government ownership, obligation or supervision in advertising or offering for sale any bond, note, mortgage or other security not issued by the Government of the United States under the provisions of said chapter 7 or some other Act of Congress; or

Whoever uses the words 'Federal Home Loan Bank' or any combination or variation of these words alone or with other words as a business name or part of a business name, or falsely publishes, advertises or represents by any device or symbol or other means reasonably calculated to convey the impression that he or it is a Federal Home Loan Bank or member of or subscriber for the stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank; or

Whoever uses the words 'National Agricultural Credit Corporation' as part of the business or firm name of a person, corporation, partnership, business trust, association or other business entity not organized under the laws of the United States as a National Agricultural Credit Corporation; or

Whoever uses the words 'Federal intermediate credit bank' as part of the business or firm name for any person, corporation, partnership, business trust, association or other business entity not organized as an intermediate credit bank under the laws of the United States; or

Whoever uses as a firm or business name the words 'Federal Housing', 'National Housing' or 'Public Housing Administration' or any combination or variation of those words alone or with other words reasonably calculated to convey the false impression that such name or business has some connection with or authorization from, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, which does not in fact exist, or falsely advertises by any device whatsoever that any project, business or product has been in any way indorsed, authorized or approved by the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, the Government of the United States or any agency thereof; or

Whoever uses as a firm or business name the words 'Reconstruction Finance Corporation' or any combination or variation of these words--

Shall be punished as follows: a corporation, partnership, business trust, association, or other business entity, by a fine of not more than \$1,000; an officer or member thereof participating or knowingly acquiescing in such violation or any individual violating this section, by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both."



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"This section shall not make unlawful the use of any name or title which was lawful on the date of enactment of this title.

A violation of this section may be enjoined at the suit of the United States Attorney, upon complaint by any duly authorized representative of any department or agency of the United States."

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18 U.S.C. 707. "Whoever, with intent to defraud, wears or displays the sign or emblem of the 4-H clubs, consisting of a green four-leaf clover with stem, and the letter H in white or gold on each leaflet, or any insignia in colorable imitation thereof, for the purpose of inducing the belief that he is a member of, associated with, or an agent or representative for the 4-H clubs; or

Whoever, whether an individual, partnership, corporation or association, other than the 4-H clubs and those duly authorized by them, the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, the land grant colleges, and persons authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, uses, within the United States, such emblem or any sign, insignia, or symbol in colorable imitation thereof, or the words '4-H Club' or '4-H Clubs' or any combination of these or other words or characters in colorable imitation thereof--

Shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

This section shall not make unlawful the use of any such emblem, sign, insignia or words which was lawful on the date of enactment of this title."

153/

18 U.S.C. 701. "Whoever manufactures, sells, or possesses any badge, identification card, or other insignia, of the design prescribed by the head of any department or agency of the United States for use by any officer or employee thereof, or any colorable imitation thereof, or photographs, prints, or in any other manner makes or executes any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such badge, identification card, or other insignia, or any colorable imitation thereof, except as authorized under regulations made pursuant to law, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

154/

18 U.S.C. 916. "Whoever, falsely and with intent to defraud, holds himself out as or represents or pretends himself to be a member of, associated with, or an agent or representative for the 4-H clubs, an organization established by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges, shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

155/

18 U.S.C. 912. "Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States or any department, agency or officer thereof, and acts as such, or in such pretended character demands or obtains any money, paper, document, or thing of value, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."



156/ 7 U.S.C. 491. "After June 30, 1927, any person, firm, association, or corporation receiving any fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy, or poultry products or any perishable farm products of any kind or character, referred to in this section and section 492 of this title as produce, in interstate commerce, or in the District of Columbia, for or on behalf of another, who without good and sufficient cause therefor, shall destroy or abandon, discard as refuse or dump any product directly or indirectly, or through collusion with any person, or who shall knowingly and with intent to defraud make any false report or statement to the person, firm, association, or corporation from whom any produce was received, concerning the handling, condition, quality, quantity, sale, or disposition thereof, or who shall knowingly and with intent to defraud fail truly and correctly to account therefor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

157/ 7 U.S.C. 515h(g). 517. Sec. 515h(g). "The sale, marketing, purchase, or transportation of any cigar-filler tobacco produced, sold, or marketed in Puerto Rico during any period of time when this section shall be in effect is prohibited unless a marketing certificate has been issued for such tobacco by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section."

Sec. 517. "Any persons violating any of the provisions of this section or section 516 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

158/ 7 U.S.C. 1359g. "\* \* \* Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a) of this section, upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. \* \* \*"

159/ 18 U.S.C. 1914. "Whoever, being a Government official or employee, receives any salary in connection with his services as such an official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any State, county, or municipality; or

"Whoever, whether a person, association, or corporation, makes any contribution to, or in any way supplements the salary of, any Government official or employee for the services performed by him for the Government of the United States--

"Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

160/ 18 U.S.C. 711. "Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses the character 'Smokey Bear', originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or any facsimile thereof, or the name 'Smokey Bear' as a trade name or in such manner as suggests the character 'Smokey Bear' shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may specially authorize the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the character 'Smokey Bear' for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days, expiring no later than one year after the enactment hereof, by any person who, because of plans or commitments made prior to the enactment of this Act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization.

"Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 33 immediately preceding section 701 of title 18 is amended by adding at the end thereof:

'Sec. 711. "Smokey Bear" character or name.'

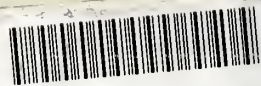
"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall deposit into a special account to be available for furthering the nation-wide forest-fire prevention campaign all fees collected under regulations promulgated by him relating to 'Smokey Bear' under the provisions of section 711 of title 18."

164/ 12 U.S.C. 1141j(c). "It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing-house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the administration, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the administration. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."



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